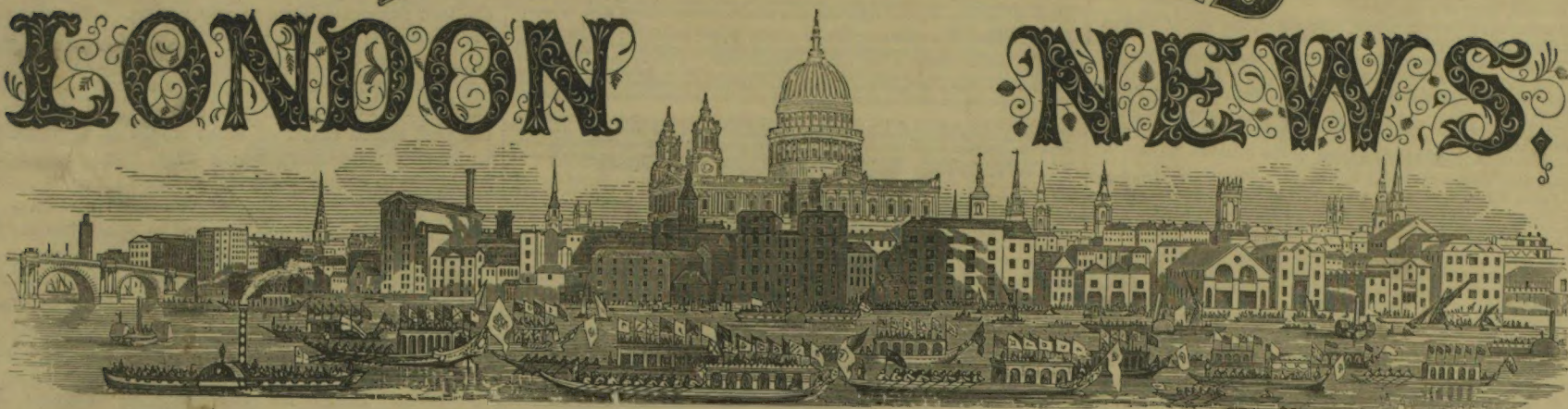


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THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: INSURGENTS FROM CARTHAGENA FORAGING AT TORREVIEJA.

Victor Emmanuel is at home again. On a review of this latest episode of his reign he has certainly no reason to feel disappointed. He has done his own country and the world no little service by assuring a fair continuance of peace on the Continent. What it may lead to we shall not be rash enough to predict. In politics, said Mr. Disraeli, the only thing sure to happen is the unexpected. That will probably be the case in the present instance. But whether the unexpected shall take the shape of confusion or of order, of the conflict of armies or of a proportionate disarmament, of evil or of good to mankind, who will venture to pronounce? We see, it is true, but a very little way before us; we are subject to casualties which upset all human calculations. A few steps onward may bring us across fresh difficulties; but even in the full consciousness of this we can rejoice in the fact that the outlook, as far as our limited vision extends, presents to us a cheerful rather than a gloomy aspect, and that the forces now in operation tend appreciably towards the maintenance of tranquillity, and encourage hopes of the increasing well-being of nations.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle. On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Milligan, Professor of Biblical Criticism, Aberdeen University, officiated. On Monday the Right Hon. John Bright and the Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers arrived at the castle. On Tuesday the Queen held a Council, at which the Right Hon. John Bright was sworn in as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and received the seals of office, in the place of the Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers. After the Council Earl Granville, who had been a fortnight as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty, the Right Hon. John Bright, and the Right Hon. Hugh Childers left the castle. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, has visited Glen Eye, the Linn of Quoich, and other picturesque localities. Her Majesty has entertained at dinner Earl Granville, Sir Howard Elphinstone, and the Hon. Lady Eiddulph. Lady Waterpark has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lady Churchill has left the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg attended Divine service, on Sunday last, at Crathie church. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg, the Earl of Aylesford, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. and Miss Knollys, and Colonel Teesdale, drove from Abergeldie Castle to the Lechnagar Distillery, and partook of tea with Mr. and Mrs. Begg; and subsequently drove to Balmacrae, and visited Mr. and Mrs. Peter Farquharson. On Monday the Prince, with a large party, went deer-stalking to the Knocks. The Earl of Aylesford, who had been on a visit to the Prince and Princess, left the castle. Sir Hastings Doyle arrived on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince, with Prince John of Glücksburg, last week, visited the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge for a few days' deer-stalking. A distinguished company was invited to meet his Royal Highness. The Royal and distinguished sportsmen had fine sport in the Forest of Mar, Glen Quoich, and the Dorrie. The Prince, with Prince John of Glücksburg and other guests, has also had excellent sport shooting over the Royal demesnes. The Princess has taken daily drives, and has paid frequent visits to the Queen at Balmoral.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed commander of the second battalion of Marines of the Black Sea Fleet. The battalion will bear the name of "His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's 2nd Black Sea Marines." The Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs were present at the dinner given at Therapia by his Excellency Sir Henry Elliot, on the eve of the Duke's departure for the Crimea. His Royal Highness purposes to return from the Crimea about the middle of November next. The Duke, upon his return, will lay the first stone of the National Training-School for Music, the site being near the west portico of the Royal Albert Hall. The betrothal of the Duke and the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia will shortly be celebrated at Livadia, according to the rites of the Orthodox Church. Lord Loftus will be present. The marriage is fixed to take place in January next, at St. Petersburg.

His Excellency Count d'Harcourt arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, on Monday, from Paris, to present at an early day his letters of recall.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Queensberry have arrived at the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh, from Lockerbie House.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived at Knowsley from Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Granard arrived on Saturday last (after their wedding tour) at Castle Forbes, in the county of Longford.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam have arrived at Coollatin Park, in the county of Wicklow, from Yorkshire.

The Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Edith Ashley and the Hon. Cecil Ashley have arrived at St. Giles's House, Dorsetshire, from Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Galloway and Lady Margaret Cecil have arrived in town from Paris.

Earl Delawarr has entertained at Bourn Hall, Cambridge-shire, a large number of his tenantry, where there has been a series of festivities on the occasion of the visit of the Earl and Countess to the old family mansion.

Viscount and Viscountess Ashbrook arrived, on Tuesday, at Castle Durrrow, their seat in the county of Kilkenny, from a Continental tour.

Viscount and Viscountess Lismore have returned to Shanbally Castle from visiting the Earl and Countess of Listowel at Convmore, Mallow.

Viscountess Combermere has arrived at St. Leonards-on-Sea from Belgrave-square.

Lord and Lady Alfred Paget have returned to their seat in Norfolk from Ireland.

Lord and Lady Colchester have arrived at Dundrum Castle, on a visit to Viscount Hawarden.

Lady Frances and Miss Gordon have left town for Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone has arrived at his residence on Carlton House-terrace, from Hawarden, Flintshire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Spanish Legation has removed from Gledhow-gardens, South Kensington, to 15, St. George's-place, Knightsbridge.

The Bank rate was, on Monday, raised from four per cent, to which it was advanced on the 25th ult., to five per cent.

The Great Northern Hospital has received a donation of £1000, the fourth of the same amount from S. W. Y.

An influential meeting of dairymen and cowkeepers was held yesterday week in Exeter Hall, at which it was decided to advance the retail price of milk to fivepence per quart.

The medical schools in connection with the great metropolitan hospitals were opened on Wednesday for their winter campaign, and lectures were delivered by various professors.

Nov. 27 has been decided upon (having been approved by the Education Department) as the date for the re-election of the London School Board.

Seats are being placed along the whole length of the Embankment. Already the steam-boat pier recesses and railway and other bridges have been furnished, and it is intended to place another line under the trees.

A conference of the friends of Bands of Hope was held, on Wednesday, at Exeter Hall. In the course of the proceedings prizes were distributed to several young essayists, who had sent in compositions on the "Advantages of Total Abstinence."

The new bridge over the Thames, from Wandsworth to Chelsea, was opened yesterday week by Colonel Hogg, the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The bridge will be called Wandsworth Bridge. Foot passengers using it will have to pay a toll of one halfpenny.

The Murillo, in charge of an Admiralty officer, arrived, yesterday week, at her moorings in the West India Docks, there to remain, pending the suits brought against her by the owners of the Northfleet and her cargo for £24,000, or until released on bail.

A new school, which has been built by the London School Board, was opened on Monday in Cottenham-road, Upper Holloway. The schools will accommodate 920 children—viz., 360 boys, 240 girls, and 320 infants. The site, which covers three-quarters of an acre, was purchased by the board for £500, and the total cost of the building, site included, has been £7100.

The Treasury has refused to accede to the request of the College of Preceptors to be allowed accommodation in Burlington House, Mr. R. R. W. Lingen replying—"My Lords do not think it advisable to extend further the principle of granting aid by the State to learned societies, and they regret, therefore, that they are unable to comply with your application."

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 97,839, of whom 33,605 were in workhouses, and 64,234 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3061, 19,671, and 30,564 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 464, of whom 307 were men, 131 women, and 26 children.

Dr. Frankland, in his monthly report on the metropolitan water supply, notes a general improvement as compared with the month of August, except in regard to the Chelsea and Southwark companies. The Southwark water contained living organisms. Dr. Frankland observes that, "with a visitation of epidemic cholera threatening us, careful filtration is of the utmost importance, being the only defence we possess against the diffusion of zymotic matter from the towns draining into the Thames and Lea above the intakes of the water companies."

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market furnishes us with the means of forming some notion of the size and population of London. The average quantity of produce brought into the market weekly from all sources was 2336 tons; of which 1335 tons were foreign and town-killed meat, and £1501 tons country meat; and the average quantity brought in weekly by the railway companies was 803 tons. The return shows that the largest proportion of meat brought to the London market from the country comes from the districts intersected by the London and North-Western line, the Great Northern and Great Eastern lines coming next.

Last week 2234 births and 1177 deaths were registered in London. After making allowance for increase of population, the births were 44 and the deaths 254 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 21 and 19 per 1000, further declined last week to 18. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the seven previous weeks had declined from 470 to 127, further decreased to 85 last week, and were slightly below the average. The annual death-rate from diarrhoea was equal to 1·3 per 1000 in London, while in the seventeen other large English towns it averaged 3·5 per 1000. To simple cholera only 3 deaths were referred last week, all being cases of children certified as choleraic diarrhoea. The deaths from different forms of fever were 39, against 26 and 34 in the two previous weeks; 2 were certified as typhus, 28 as enteric or typhoid, and 9 as simple continued fever. There were 2 deaths from smallpox, 22 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, and 39 from whooping-cough.

Monday being Michaelmas Day, the Liverymen of the City proceeded to nominate two candidates for the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Stone, the members of the Council next in rotation, were designated, and Mr. Lusk was then duly elected by the Court of Aldermen. A vote of thanks to the retiring Lord Mayor, expressing a very flattering eulogy on the manner in which he has signalled his year of office was carried with enthusiasm.—Last Saturday afternoon Mr. Alderman Whetham and Mr. J. H. Johnson, who were elected on Midsummer Day last to serve the office of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, were sworn in at Guildhall with the usual ceremonies. Subsequently the Master and Wardens of the Leathersellers' Company entertained the new Sheriffs and a number of other guests at a luncheon in their hall in St. Helen's-place.—Mr. Wallford, of Aldersgate, has been elected without opposition to the vacancy for that ward in the Common Council resulting from Mr. Paterson's promotion to the aldermanic chair of the late Sir David Salomons.

An immediate rise in the price of coal in Lancashire is announced. In the Manchester district the rates are to be put up 3s. 4d. a ton.

Apparently, genuine cases of Asiatic cholera have been imported into Liverpool by a French vessel from Havre. Four deaths have been reported. At the meeting of the Liverpool Health Committee, on Wednesday, the chairman announced that stringent protective measures had been taken by the health authorities, and that there was every reason to believe that the progress of cholera had been effectually stayed.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

This twofold war, of the Carlists in the north and east, and of the Intransigentes or Communists, on the south-east coast of Spain, both combating the Republican Government established at Madrid, continues to rage with unabated fury. The bombardment of Alicante, last Saturday, by the powerful ships-of-war Numancia, Mendez Nunez, and Fernandoel Catolico, serving the Intransigentes of Carthagena, is the chief event of this week.

The seaport town of Alicante, situated on the east coast, about seventy miles north of Cathagena, and in the province of Valencia, was held by English troops during the Peninsular War, and was fortified at our expense. The French, under General Montbrun, were repulsed here by the British garrison, and Bonaparte could never get possession of Alicante. The old castle, on its lofty rock, was built ages since to defend the trade of the port against the pirates of Algiers; but there is not so much trade now, and the population has declined; the neighbouring country is very fertile.

The Intransigentes of Carthagena have been sending out their war-ships to threaten the neighbouring towns on the coast, and to extort contributions of money, as was done at Aguilas and Torreveja. A rumour as to the bombardment of Alicante prevailed in Madrid on Saturday, and was ultimately confirmed by explicit accounts of the outrage. Three insurgent vessels, the Numancia, Tetuan, and Fernando Catolico, left Carthagena on the 23rd ult., after their crews had been harangued by one of the leaders of the faction. They assumed a hostile position eastward of the jetty in Alicante harbour, and consular mediation to avert a bombardment was at once resumed. Owing to divergent instructions among the Admirals of the foreign fleets—the German commander being, it is said, disposed to interfere, while the English and French Admirals decided to remain neutral—all attempts to avert the attack were unsuccessful. Foreign shipping accordingly withdrew outside the harbour; the women and children, and many other inhabitants, took their departure; and on Saturday morning the Numancia and Mendez Nunez began to shell the defenceless town. The reorganised artillery force at Alicante distinguished itself by the steady and effective fire with which it answered the enemy's guns. After seven hours' fighting, in course of which petroleum shells were thrown into the town, the insurgent vessels were so much injured that they withdrew. In the town eleven persons were killed and thirty wounded. The thanks of the Government were promptly telegraphed to the garrison and people of Alicante for the heroic defence they had offered.

Carthagena is about to have the military and naval force of the Madrid Government concentrated against it. The frigates released by the English Admiral have been ordered round to the insurgent port. Reinforcements of troops left Madrid on Saturday for the same destination, and it is confidently hoped that the Separatist rebellion will be speedily stamped out.

The sketches we have engraved, showing the scenes that lately took place at Aguilas, on the south coast, thirty-six miles west of Carthagena, were made by an officer of H.M.S. Torch, which was engaged in watching the Intransigente iron-clads, on the 16th and 17th ult., to prevent their injuring the property or persons of British subjects. Five hundred of the Carthagena men landed at Aguilas, and the only resistance attempted was by a small party of twenty-four Carabineros, or soldiers of the Coastguard. These fired upon a detachment of the invaders going round a street corner, but nobody was killed or wounded, and the Carabineros, seeing themselves outnumbered, ran away into the country. The Intransigentes levied their forcible requisitions at Aguilas, to the amount of 16,000 dols. They did the same on the 12th ult., at Torreveja, which is a small town on the coast, forty miles north-east of Carthagena, and not far from Cape Cervara.

The Carlists have been guilty of great excesses in the province of Valencia, burning railway stations and carriages, and destroying roads, without any strategical necessity for such acts. The instigators of these deeds are said to be fanatic priests, and such indignation against them is felt in Valencia, where there are no regular troops, that an armed body of citizens demanded to be furnished with special trains to go and assist Alcala. This request being granted by the authorities, the citizens arrived at Alcala in time to prevent excesses being committed there by the Carlists, who were completely beaten, and lost 114 prisoners. On their retreat they were hotly pursued across the open country, but succeeded in gaining the mountains.

In the north, Tolosa has had a narrow escape from the Carlists, a large force of whom surrounded the town and its Republican defenders, when they were obliged to retire before the approach of General Moriones with a still larger force. Berga has also been relieved, a large convoy of supplies, escorted by 6000 men, having reached the town. On the journey it had two encounters with the Carlists, driving them off on both occasions. The Government at Madrid is making great efforts, and it is stated that the accessions from the reserve now exceed 30,000 men. They are actually under drill, and will be incorporated with the army as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Lowe has appointed Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., to be his private secretary at the Home Office.

Mr. Edward Cecil Guinness has been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for the city of Dublin.

A new school of medicine, in connection with the Royal Infirmary of Liverpool, was opened, on Wednesday, by Mr. John Torr, M.P. for the borough. An introductory address was given by Dr. R. Caton, lecturer on physiology, after which the prizes to pupils of the old institution were delivered.

With a view to affording more systematic instruction to the junior officers serving in her Majesty's ships to which no naval instructors are appointed or which are temporarily without a naval instructor, the Commissioners of the Admiralty have established regulations for the employment of non-commissioned naval officers below the rank of commander, or of any officer of the Royal Marines on this duty.

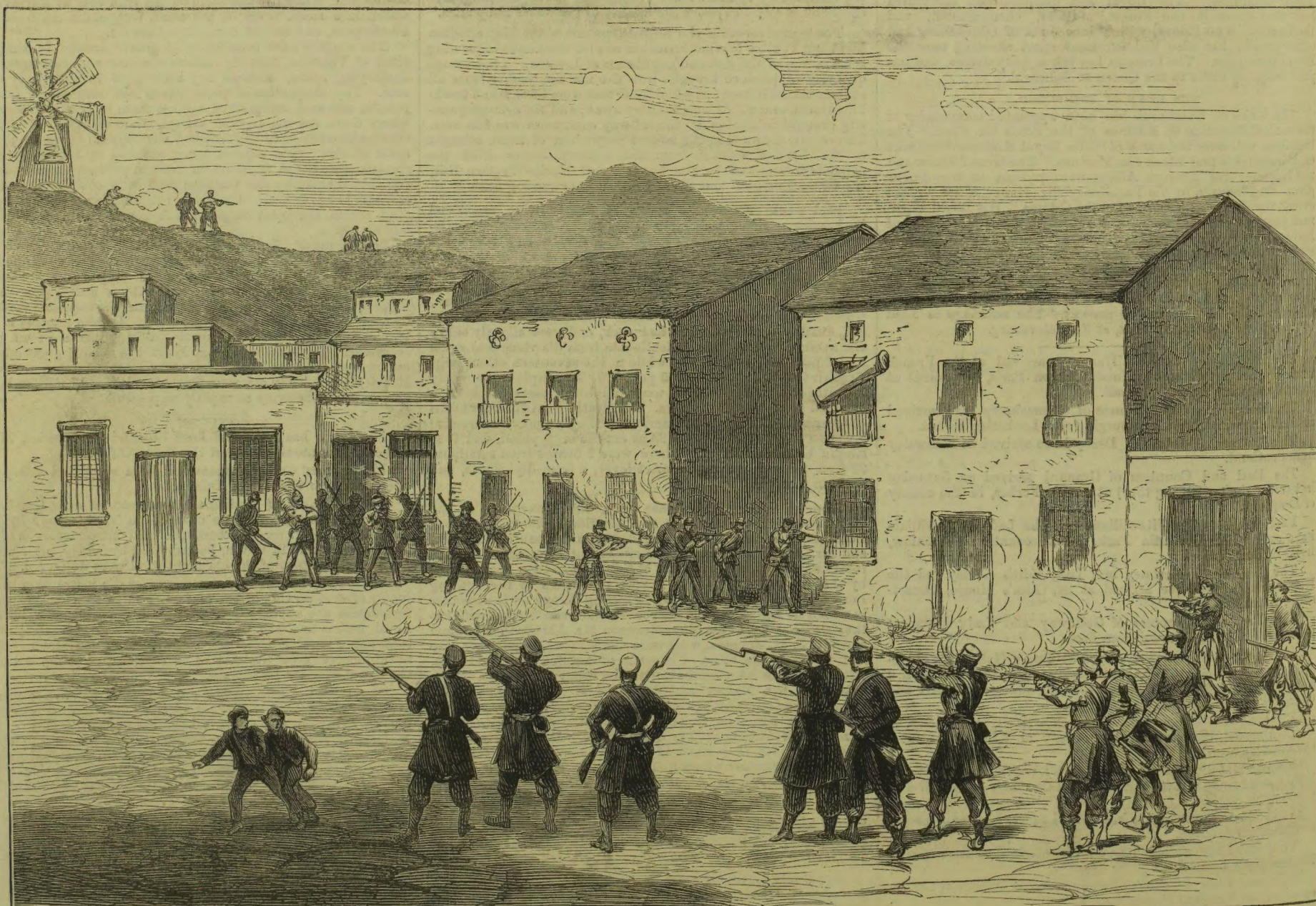
The Warrington Guardian states that a noble addition is about to be made to the recent gifts to the town of £9000 by Mr. G. Crosfield and £3000 by Colonel Wilson-Patten. Mr. Hatton, of Hatton, to whom Warrington is already indebted for the noble gift that laid the foundation of a hospital for the town, has expressed his intention of doubling his gift. Mr. Hatton is about to give another £5000 for the support of the Warrington Hospital.

The revenue returns for the year and quarter ending Sept. 30 show that the receipts for the quarter just ended amount to £17,342,439, being a net increase of £1,532,622 over the corresponding quarter of 1872. For the year the receipts were £77,428,999, being an increase of £337,344 over the year ending Sept. 30, 1872. The items of increase are:—Customs, £274,000; excise, £1,390,000; stamps, £351,000; Post Office, £634,000; telegraph service, £295,030; Crown lands, £4000. In the receipts for land tax and house duty there is a decrease of £10,000; for property tax, £2,859,000; and for miscellaneous, £4656.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



AGUILAS, VISITED WITH REQUISITIONS BY THE INSURGENTS OF CARTHAGENA.



CARABINIERS RESISTING THE CARTHAGENA INSURGENTS AT AGUILAS.



THE MONEY MARKET PANIC IN AMERICA: SCENE AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, SAN FRANCISCO.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 2.

Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who, under the second Empire, failed equally as a general and a diplomatist, has come forward in a new character, exchanging the questionable nickname of "Plon-Plon," which he acquired by his timorous conduct in Italy and the Crimea, for the equally objectionable one of "Jérôme Egalité." History is only repeating herself in France when another scion of the house of Bonaparte talks of an alliance with the Democratic party. French Republicans, however, remembering how they were treated both by the first and the third Napoleon, who overthrew the legal Government of their country by forcible coups-d'état, are not likely to be charmed by the siren-like voice of the former chief of the Palais Royal fronde.

M. Portalis, the editor of the Radical Republican journal the *Avenir National*, who has long been suspected as a Bonapartist in disguise, suddenly threw off the mask a few days ago, and addressed a very fulsome appeal to the patriotic sentiments of Prince Napoleon, advocating an alliance between the Republicans and the Bonapartists on the common ground of universal suffrage, menaced by the intrigues of the Monarchical party. To this appeal the Prince replied, within an hour, it is said, of the publication of the *Avenir*, by a lengthy epistle addressed to the staff of the journal collectively. It alludes to the "frankness and unexpectedness of the step taken;" maintains that, at this hour, "the duty of every citizen is not to abandon the city in peril;" and calls upon Frenchmen to support the tricolour banner of the Revolution, which has for nearly a century sheltered the genius, the glory, and the trials of France, and is the only flag that can guide towards a truly democratic future against "the menaces of the white flag, which is foreign to our modern France." The Prince is of opinion that, although among the defenders of the sovereignty of the people many differences may exist as to the means of asserting it, "a common understanding on the principle of that sovereignty is at the present moment necessary and patriotic;" and he concludes by saying:—"Yes, we must forget dissensions, attacks, conflicts, reciprocal sufferings, and even insults, to rally round the principle of the national sovereignty, outside of which there is nothing but danger, and discord, and fresh disasters. Let us be united to frustrate fatal enterprises, and thus form a holy alliance of patriots."

The immediate effect of this melodramatic correspondence has been to alienate almost the whole of the staff of the *Avenir* from its editor, and to throw the Bonapartist party into great commotion. The *Pays*, which speaks, it is said, "by authority from Chiselhurst," is furious with the Prince, who it accuses of treachery, and reproaches bitterly for having taken a step tending to set himself up as a leader of the Bonapartist party without having consulted the Empress, the Prince Imperial, or M. Rouher, who, the *Pays* adds, is their plenipotentiary in France. The *Ordre* is more reserved in expressing its opinion. It hints that the Prince has, perhaps, been imprudent, but does not think too much stress should be laid on the event, which it treats in an almost trivial fashion. The Republican journals, on the other hand, reject the alliance with scorn—M. Gambetta's organ, *La République Française*, exclaiming, "Universal suffrage has profited by the lesson taught by contemporary events. It is aware that it is menaced by the Bourbons, but it also knows that the Bonapartes would dishonour it. Neither Bourbons nor Bonapartes!" Nothing daunted, however, M. Portalis has addressed a letter four columns in length to M. Gambetta in which he advocates the course he has taken.

In the midst of these petty disputes, the Fusionists are steadily at work, making every preparation for the restoration, next Guy Fawkes day, of his Majesty Henri V., who attained his fifty-third year on Michaelmas Day. Eighty-two provincial Legitimist journals have published a joint declaration stating that they will advocate a return to the traditional monarchy and to the reform movement at the head of which Royalty placed itself at the end of the last century, and which the Comte de Chambord has declared himself ready to resume.

The Count, on his part, has recently addressed a letter to the Vicomte de Rodez-Dénavant in which he calls attention to the fact that the Republicans are reduced to invoke the phantoms of the *dîme*, of the old feudal rights, and of religious intolerance, as arms against his return. It is true that the Radicals continue to attack the Legitimists violently in their journals, and M. Edmond About, who satirises them most bitterly, maintains that the restoration of Henri V. would be a defiance by the Jesuits alike of the French people and of entire Liberal Europe. A rumour is afloat to the effect that the Deputies of the Left and Extreme Left will shortly hold a meeting to consider the question of resigning their seats *en masse* should attempts be made to proclaim a Monarchy.

The Government, on their side, are taking active steps to reorganise the French army, and to place France under military rule. A series of decrees, published in the *Journal Officiel*, institutes eighteen military divisions, to the command of which the leading Monarchical and Bonapartist generals have been appointed, the Duc d'Aumale being named commander of the 6th Corps d'Armée. General de Ladmirault is confirmed in his post of Governor of Paris, and General Bourbaki is created military Governor of Lyons. The army of Versailles is dissolved, the troops being incorporated with the newly-created corps-d'armée, to complete which the formation of eighteen regiments of infantry, six regiments of dragoons, six of chasseurs à cheval, two of hussars, and eight of artillery, is decreed. The Republican journals naturally regard these formidable military changes with some dismay, and ask themselves whether the Government have not taken these steps with the view of accomplishing by a coup-d'état the much-talked-of Bourbon restoration.

M. Gambetta, who during the last few weeks had sunk into the shade, has returned again to public life, and the Radical organs register his minutest sayings and doings with affection. On Saturday last he received at Sept-Fonds a deputation of upwards of three hundred inhabitants of the Dordogne, Lot, Corrèze, Charente, Lot-et-Garonne, Haute Vienne, and Gironde, who arrived with reports and information concerning the result of the Republican propaganda in these departments. In the course of a speech, he maintained that the restoration of any kind of Monarchy in France would only lead to a new revolution. On Monday last the ex-Dictator was present at the inauguration at the statue of General Daumesnil at Périgueux, and attended the subsequent banquet, to which the Préfet, the Mayor, and General Carré de Bellemare, as representative of the Minister of War, had been invited. These three gentlemen, however, declined the invitation, and the Monarchical members of the municipal council, hearing that M. Gambetta was among the guests, sent to say that they should not come. The dinner, which was presided over by the ex-Mayor of Périgueux, passed off quietly enough, M. Gambetta merely returning thanks for his health in a few appropriate words.

The proprietor of the Paris Republican organ *Le Soir* having

informed his editor, M. Hector Pessard, that he intended to modify the politics of his journal after Oct. 1—in other words, become a partisan of the Monarchy—that gentleman resigned his functions, and, assisted by his staff, contemplated establishing a new paper, under the title of *Le Jour*. The Duc de Broglie and M. Beulé have, however, refused him the necessary authorisation, and M. Pessard wittily asks, "If this is liberty of the press under the provisional, what will it be under the definite, form of Government, and what fate is in store for the humble friends of M. Thiers?"

The theatrical event of the week has been the revival of M. Victor Hugo's drama "Marie Tudor," at the Porte St. Martin. In this work the author of "Hernani" plays fast and loose with English history, and the piece, although favourably received by the Republican press, as being a powerful satire on Royal vices, has not met with any marked success.

A daring robbery of 400,000 francs' worth of diamonds took place a day or two ago at an American drinking-bar in the neighbourhood of the Grand Hôtel. It seems that a Mr. Peake momentarily removed his hands from a small letter-bag which he had brought there with him only to find it had mysteriously disappeared, no one knew where. The day following it was discovered behind a chest of drawers in a room at the Grand Hôtel, rifled of its contents. The occupant of the apartment, who had quitted the hotel suddenly, proved to be an American, and had given the name of T. H. Davis. Telegraph and police were at once on his track. The latter say they have had dealings with him before.

SPAIN.

Madrid advices state that the incorporation of the young men of the reserve is proceeding with great regularity throughout Spain, and that the negotiations in London for the purpose of obtaining money for the Spanish Government are proceeding favourably.

Gambling-houses have been closed in Madrid by a decree of the new Governor, Senor Parfume.

Don Carlos has assumed another Royal function by issuing postage-stamps bearing his portrait.

Some particulars of the civil wars raging in Spain are given in another column.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel returned to Turin at two o'clock on Monday morning, and was met by the Princes, the authorities, and, notwithstanding his Majesty travelled incognito and the hour of his arrival, by a large crowd of spectators. His Majesty was loudly cheered, and it is stated that he was received with much enthusiasm at all the stations he passed through. There was a great demonstration in Rome on Sunday night, the German, Austrian, and Italian airs being played, amid expressions of popular gratification.

Before leaving Germany, King Victor Emmanuel presented the Crown Princess with a cameo necklace, and gave his portrait to Prince Bismarck. His Majesty conferred orders upon the eldest son of the Imperial Prince, upon Count Moltke, and upon Herr von Delbrück. The Emperor William has conferred orders upon Signor Visconti Venosta, Signor Minghetti, and the Italian Minister at Berlin.

GERMANY.

It is announced from Berlin that the Emperor William will leave that city for Vienna on the 15th inst., and return on the 22nd.

Mgr. Ledochowski has been informed that the conflict between him and the Prussian Government will be brought to a final issue by the closing of the private religious schools and the institution of proceedings against their teachers—that is to say, the teachers appointed by M. Ledochowski in defiance of the State.

There has been something like a financial and commercial panic existing in Berlin. Trade has been seriously depressed, and the industrial classes have suffered severely.

At a meeting of the Berlin Common Council it was resolved, by 66 votes against 9, to purchase the English waterworks in that city for 8,500,000 thalers.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Vienna journals announce the recovery of the Empress Elizabeth from her late indisposition.

In its turn the Austrian Reichsrath is now to be committed to a course of ecclesiastical legislation. Three fundamental measures are to be submitted to it when it reassembles—one to regulate the education of theological students, another to settle the question of advowsons, and a third to create a State supervision of episcopal property.

The Vienna papers announce the creation of a new batch of peers to be contemplated by the Cisleithan Ministry at the opening of the Session.

New service regulations for the army are promulgated. They are described as based upon more humane principles than those of the old military code, and are intended to bring military legislation into harmony with the constitutional laws. Among the provisions are some affirming religious equality, and some relating to the use of armed force in the case of riots.

MOROCCO.

A telegram from Tangiers states that Mulez Abbas, brother of the late Emperor of Morocco, was proclaimed the successor to that monarch, on Friday last, at Tangiers.

AMERICA.

Further recovery of confidence is shown in the latest telegrams from New York, and the cotton and grain trades are gradually recovering animation. The sub-committee of the New York Stock Exchange has announced, as the result of its inquiry into the state of affairs after the panic, that there is not a single delinquent member. Mr. Richardson, the Treasury Secretary, has refused to furnish the banks with currency to purchase bills, but the Post Office will immediately pay 3,000,000 dols. on account of contracts. The Treasury has bought bonds to the amount of 12,000,000 dols. President Grant has written a letter to the merchants of New York stating that the Government will do all it legally can to restore confidence, but that the banks must assist by discounting liberally.

The Anglo-American Commission has concluded its work, having disallowed all the American claims and awarded 2,300,000 dols. to the British claimants.

Seven hundred persons are reported to be stricken by the epidemic of yellow fever at Shreveport, Louisiana.

PERSIA.

The ceremony of turning the first sod in the construction of the first railways in Persia took place at Resht on the 11th ult., in presence of the foreign Consuls and residents.

INDIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs the following item of Indian news:—The rains have ceased too soon. In Rajpootana the prospects are bad. The Viceroy will hold a durbar at Agra on Nov. 18. Mr. Graham, the Advocate-General, has resigned.

AUSTRALIA.

A despatch from Melbourne states that the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, after three days' debate, has negatived

a motion of want of confidence in the Ministry by a majority of 15 votes.

NEW ZEALAND.

Australian papers brought by the overland mail state that the Governor has decided that the murder of Sullivan by Purukutu and his accomplices, and the protection of the murderers by Tawhaio, the Maori King, is not a *casus belli* with the latter. In the speech with which he opened the New Zealand Parliament on July 15, the Governor said the murder had evoked from leading tribes throughout the island general and public condemnation, as well as renewed declarations of their loyalty.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The British and African Company's Royal mail-steamer Congo arrived in the Mersey on Monday morning. She brings the following despatch:—"Cape Coast Castle, Sept. 6.—The Ashantees were reported quiet, and had made no movement since the recent affray at Chamah. They are understood to be waiting for the termination of the rainy season, but in the meantime are in a state of semi-starvation. The news of an expedition by Captain Glover up the Volta gave great satisfaction. Two vessels, French and American, had been detected selling gunpowder to the hostile tribes, and were taken charge of by the Cape Coast authorities, who have declared that portion of the coast blockaded."

The special correspondent of the *Times* who has accompanied the staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley, in a letter from Madeira, dated Sept. 19, says:—"We arrived here this morning in the Ambriz. Sir Garnet Wolseley and the officers forming the advanced party of the Ashantee expedition are all well, and by this time so perfectly acclimatised to the bad food and evil odours that even the West Coast of Africa will hardly surprise them. A West African mail-steamer may be recommended as a school for campaigners, and as an ordeal for testing those powers of patience and digestion which are essential to men about to rough it in the bush. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of cabins perfumed with fresh paint and bilge-water, and supplied by a leak with continual rivulets and puddles, as a means of removing, by the familiar process of natural selection, all sickly and worthless members; and the fact that we have reached Madeira in good health augurs well for the success of the expedition."

On Wednesday morning the Bonny completed her lading at Woolwich, and departed for the West Coast of Africa. Her commander hopes to reach Cape Coast Castle by the 13th inst. The Bonny takes out with her a stock of Hale's rockets, the same which produced such a salutary effect on the Abyssinians. Nine millions of ball-cartridge for the Henry-Martini rifle have been ordered at Woolwich, presumably for use against the Ashantees. The Royal gun factories are now turning out a number of 7-pounder steel guns of the Abyssinian type, but 45 lb. heavier.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone, was amongst the passengers who sailed in the African mail-steamer Benin from Liverpool, on Tuesday, for the West Coast. Mr. Stanley took with him a large steam-launch. The Benin took out a large quantity of stores and a number of rifles for the use of the Government troops on the coast.

Sir Richard Wallace has given 25,000*l.* for the purchase of winter clothing for the poor of Paris.

King John of Saxony, as we learn by a special telegram, is again seriously unwell.

M. Nélaton is said to have died worth over £230,000, of which his wife brought him £80,000.

It has now been decided that the International Commission on the Suez Canal dues will meet at Constantinople next Monday.

The French Consul at Zanzibar, who almost frustrated the mission of Sir Bartle Frere, has been recalled.

A telegram from Alexandria states that Sir Samuel and Lady Baker had arrived there on their homeward journey, leaving on Tuesday for London, via Marseilles.

The German Emperor has conferred the Prussian medal for saving life upon the British seamen John and William Swanney and John Tulloch, of North Ronaldshay, Orkney.

Advices from the Cape state that the Government there has offered a reward of £500 to anyone who shall prove that coal exists in the colony.

The steam-ship Medway, from Quebec for London, has been wrecked, and several lives lost. A French steamer from Havre has been wrecked near the entrance to Oporto. The passengers were saved, but the cargo, valued at £8000, was lost.

A Foreign Office notice states that travellers to Constantinople cannot make use of the ordinary route down the Danube without the certainty of having to perform ten days' quarantine upon their arrival in the Bosphorus.

The King of Sweden has conferred on Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., the grand cross of a Commander of the Order of the North Star. Professors Huxley and Tyndall, and Dr. Hooker, have also been made Knights Companions of the same order.

By the incoming South American mail advices are brought from Valparaiso to Aug. 19. Several fresh shocks of earthquake had occurred, but they were not attended with damage. Further discoveries of silver continue to be made.

Arrangements have been concluded for a mail service to New South Wales and New Zealand by way of San Francisco. The first departure from this country will be about Jan. 10. It is estimated that the time for the conveyance of the mails will not exceed forty-two days.

The Foreign Office has conferred a retiring allowance of £200 a year upon Mr. Henry Churchill, C.B., late her Majesty's political agent and Consul at Zanzibar. Mr. Churchill was attached during the Crimean War to the staff of Sir Fenwick Williams with the Turkish army in Asia, and was one of the gallant band, popularly known as "the heroes of Kars," besieged by General Mouravieff in that fortress in 1855. He was made a C.B. in 1856 for his services.

Panama has been the scene of a tragical occurrence, which has caused considerable political excitement. Colonel Uscategui, a nephew of the President, refusing to allow the police to arrest him, was fired at by them and wounded. He then gave himself up as a prisoner to a gentleman, who begged the police not to fire again. They, however, took no notice of this request, but discharged their weapons at Colonel Uscategui, who fell dead. A bystander, M. Manuel Bermudez, brother of the Secretary of State, was also killed.

With reference to the statement of Sir S. Baker that in his belief the Albert Nyanza and Tanganyika form one lake, Mr. H. M. Stanley has written a letter adhering to his original impression, ascertained by the exploration of the north end of the latter, that they are in reality two distinct bodies of water, separated by a mountainous district. The Rusizi, he believes, merely drains the country between the mountains and the lake. As to the outlet of Tanganyika, he suggests that it will be found on the west coast.

Her Majesty's ship Niobe has bombarded the town of Omca, in Honduras. The leaders of one of the factions had imprisoned foreign residents and some British subjects, and this sharp measure was necessary to secure their release and due compensation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, who was plaintiff in the divorce case "Hogg v. Hogg and Cordery," lately tried, has been suspended from the office he holds in India, pending investigations as to the abstraction by him, while Director-General of the Post Office, of a letter written by his wife to the co-respondent.

From Paris the death of M. Jean Chacornac, the well-known French astronomer, is announced, and of Don Salustiano Olozaga, late Spanish Ambassador there.—A Leipzig despatch says that the celebrated comedy writer, Herr Roderich Benedix, died there yesterday week, after a protracted illness, aged sixty-two.—A despatch from Leghorn announces the death of Signor Guerrazzi, the Italian writer, at the age of sixty-eight. He had played a prominent part in the struggles of his country for freedom.—The *Cologne Gazette* records the death, on the 26th ult., of the German authoress Mrs. Clara Mundt, whose maiden name was Muller, but who was better known under her assumed name of Louisa Mühlbach.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrews, F., to be Rector of Kinnersley, Herefordshire.
Brooks, William; Curate in Sole Charge of Cusop, near Hay.
Bower, Charles Uppley; Vicar of Wolverlow, Tenbury.
Jones, H.; Rector of Llanberis, Carnarvonshire.
Langford, J. Frere; Chaplain of the Foundling Hospital.
MacDougall, Francis T., late Bishop of Labuan; Canon of Winchester.
Mounington, T. P.; Vicar of Downton, Hereford.
Palmer, R.; Vicar of Queenborough, Kent.
Russell, John; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Barking-road, Essex.
Robinson, William A. Scott; Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.
Simcox, H. K.; Vicar of Patney, Wilts.
Street, Arthur J.; Vicar of Whittlebury, Towcester.
Thynne, A. B.; Curate of Wilsford, Marlborough; Vicar of Seend.
Watts, George Edward Oscar; Rector of Kensworth, Herts.
Wake, Heathcote Allen; Rector of Netteswell, Essex.
Wood, John; Curate-in-Charge of the District of High Town, in Luton.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Dr. Hayman has given notice of dismissal to Mr. Arthur Sidgwick from his mastership at Rugby School.

The foundation-stone of St. Gabriel's, a new mission church for the parish of St. Mary, Newington, was laid on Monday, the festival of St. Michael and All Angels.

The Rev. H. Victor Macdona, Vicar of St. Paul's, Kilburn, has been presented by his congregation with a beautifully-furnished parsonage, as a token of their esteem.

At a crowded public meeting in Exeter a resolution was adopted deploring the Romanising practices now prevalent in the Church, and calling on the Bishops to exercise their authority for their repression.

The Church of St. Antholin, in Watling-street, which is to be removed, subject to a scheme prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, has been closed, after a valedictory service and a sermon by Bishop Claughton.

A stained-glass window, dedicated to the memory of the late Bishop of Winchester, was uncovered, on Monday, in St. Mary's Church, Reading. Underneath it will be placed a brass plate with a suitable inscription.

The foundation-stone of a church to be called St. Michael and All Angels was laid at Wigan, on Monday, by Mrs. Slade, of London. The church is to be built in the Gothic style of architecture, at a cost of from £7000 to £8000.

Canon Kingsley preached an eloquent sermon, on Sunday, on behalf of the Westminster Abbey Pension Fund, inaugurated last year by Dean Stanley. Its object is to provide pensions for the aged and necessitous daughters of printers. The attendance at the Abbey was very numerous.

The Earl of Shaftesbury laid the central stone of a new church (Christ Church) at Weymouth yesterday week. After the stone had been laid his Lordship was entertained at a luncheon at the Royal Hotel, and in the evening he addressed a meeting of working men at the parish school-rooms.

The Oxford Diocesan Conference, which was arranged to be held after the last Diocesan Synod, was opened, on Wednesday morning, in the Sheldonian Theatre, under the presidency of the Bishop of Oxford. There was a large attendance of the clergy and laity, including the archdeacon of the diocese, most of the rural deans, several members of Parliament, and a great number of ladies.

The foundation-stone of a new church for the district parish of Pontnewydd, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, was laid, on Thursday week, by Mrs. Hanbury Leigh, of Pontypool Park, in the presence of a numerous company. The congregation presented the lady with a silver trowel, richly chased.—Llanuwchllyn church is another example of a dilapidated uninteresting Welsh church rebuilt, an addition to the roll, now happily increasing, of ecclesiastical buildings in that part of the country properly cared for. With the single exception of a grand old effigy of a Crusader, there was nothing of interest in the previous edifice.

The steam-yacht *Diana*, which sailed in the beginning of the year on an exploratory cruise in the Arctic seas, has returned to Dundee, all well. Mr. Smith, who was accompanied by Mr. Potter, son of Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., furnishes the following particulars regarding the voyage:—Mr. Smith's intention was to get to the north coast of Spitzbergen, and then to strike north-east. When they got to the Seven Islands the ice was found to be tight upon the lands, and it was impossible to get beyond this. Three successive attempts were made, and the *Diana* penetrated to the east of the islands, but got beset near Cape Platen. On three occasions Mr. Smith endeavoured to get a passage via Hinlopen Strait, in the hope of getting to the north or to the east, but unfortunately fast ice was again encountered. The expedition explored and surveyed some of the north-east land, and went farther than had been done before, no ship having as yet got so far north as Mr. Smith had been. This was owing to the ice being so closely packed. The highest latitude reached was 81 deg., whereas, in 1871, Mr. Smith got to 81.24 deg. After that all further attempts to get north had been given up, and the *Diana* steamed to the south of Spitzbergen, the object being to get to Wecha's Land. There, however, the progress of the vessel was stopped by the young ice, which was forming very fast, and had got so thick that it was not safe to take a vessel further into it. Under the circumstances, further progress was considered impossible, and so on the 16th the *Diana* bore up for home, having a very rough passage. The whole of the route traversed by the *Diana* has been laid down on the charts, and no doubt will be deeply interesting to all who are concerned in the navigation of the Polar seas. Capital sport was enjoyed during the voyage, consisting principally in shooting bears, walrus, seals, reindeer, and from the carcasses of nar-whale and seals two or three tons of oil were obtained.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh, simple, wholesome, pathetic love story is prettily told in the two volumes entitled *Courtship and a Campaign: A Milanese Tale of '66*, by H. Dalin (Sampson Low and Co.). It is written by the author of "In the Golden Shell," of which one seems to still cherish some indistinct but pleasant memories. The tale exhibits certain symptoms of carelessness, the very names of the characters being occasionally either forgotten or misplaced (as, for instance, at p. 213 of the second volume). There is more than enough, too, from a reader's point of view (though an author, having to fill the requisite number of pages, may think differently), of what relates to Garibaldi's fruitless campaign and to his unfortunate followers' wounds and sufferings, which are described with morbid and sickening minuteness; but there are at the same time some "battle-pieces" sketched with great spirit and admirably coloured. The real charm, however, of the story lies in the delicate skill and the tender manner with which and in which a double love affair, with its cross purposes, jealousies, and misunderstandings, is handled and brought to a successful issue by a woman-like and judicious tact in making patriotic spirit subserve selfish interests. The difficulty which has to be solved in order that things may be set right is of a sort tolerably familiar to novel-readers. A and B, who are of the feminine gender, the former being lovely and the latter more than passable, are beloved respectively by C and D, who are of the masculine gender, and both—especially the latter—dashing young fellows. Now, A is poor and C is rich, or, at least, has a rich father; and B is rich, or, at least, has a rich father, whilst D is not only poor but, by public reputation, a scapegrace. Moreover, the two rich fathers have agreed to make a up a match between their son and daughter. Further, the two girls are a little suspicious of the other; or, at any rate, one of them believes that the young hero she loves may have to marry the other. Then the people who are poor have, as generally happens, a great deal of pride, which helps to render the entanglements worse than ever. And how is this knot to be undone? It must be cut by the sword of Garibaldi; and the patriotic spirit of Italy must be summoned to assist in tying afresh the severed threads in the form of a true lover's knot. The two young heroes must be wounded; the hearts of the already patriotically inclined fathers must be softened at the sight; the wealthy girl must nurse the needy soldier; confessions must be made, and proud thoughts must be subdued, and paternal stubbornness must yield before a spoilt daughter's artifice and wheedling. And all this without prejudice to the good service performed by an eccentric but a sympathetic and lovable old doctor of medicine.

The biography of a musical artist seldom offers much matter of interest to the general reader. Some lives of musicians, including even those of several great composers, contain but little of incident or event beyond such details respecting their works as only enthusiastic admirers will care to read in a lengthened narration. The contrary of this is largely the case with the two volumes of the *Life of Moscheles*, just published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. This is an adaptation, by Mr. A. D. Coleridge, from the original German of Madame Moscheles, who has interwoven her own narrations and remarks with extracts from the diary of her late husband. Ignace Moscheles, born at Prague, in 1794, became distinguished as a pianist at a very early age, and was soon destined to exercise a large and beneficial influence on his art, having been one of the first to develop the brilliant and bravura style of playing, besides having had a principal share in the introduction of Beethoven's greatest works into this country. Moscheles's fame as a pianist and composer for his instrument rapidly spread from Germany to Paris, and then to London, where he took up his residence from 1821 to 1846, when he settled at Leipzig as Professor at the Conservatoire. The personal friendship between him and Beethoven, and, later, that which prevailed between Moscheles and Mendelssohn, are illustrated by numerous highly interesting letters and details in the volumes now referred to. Not only in these and other matters of musical history is the book to be valued; it contains also reminiscences of some of the most distinguished notabilities of the last half century, political, artistic, and literary. Moscheles was not merely a musician; he was a man of large powers of observation, keen perception, and not without a considerable share of dry humour. Notwithstanding the active pursuit of a very laborious profession, he went much into society of the best kind; and the records which he kept, amplified as above stated, are now collected in a book which is one of the best examples of its kind that has appeared for some time.

The fourteenth edition of *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates and Universal Information*, "containing the History of the World to August, 1873," has just appeared, and bears evidence of the unremitting conscientious labour of its editor, Mr. Benjamin Vincent, the librarian of the Royal Institution, whose charge of the work began with the sixth edition, in 1855. Since then the work has been thoroughly revised and renovated; much useless matter having been expunged, and fully one third more information introduced. The editor's object has evidently been to produce a work of reference, acceptable either in the study, the library, the news-room, the drawing-room, or the school-room; and the rapid sale of so many editions shows that he has not been unsuccessful. The present edition comprises the eventful history of the last five years, set forth under the headings of the respective countries and in separate articles, including the revolutions in France, Germany, Spain, and Italy; the Franco-German War, with its battles and sieges; the Alabama difficulty, and sundry other recent events; especial attention having been given to the affairs of the British empire. Nothing of importance to which a date could be affixed appears to have escaped the editor's notice; and few questions will arise, either in the perusal of the public journals or during the conversation at the dinner-table, to which a satisfactory answer will not be found in this comprehensive volume.

The literature of the young has received a really valuable addition in *Six by Two, Stories of Old Schoolfellows*, by Edith Dixon and Mary De Morgan (Virtue and Co.). The six stories are one and all extremely interesting as tales, and thoroughly enjoyable by much older readers than the public of young ladies in their early teens for which they are especially designed. What pleases us most, however, is their thorough sanity and unaffected simplicity, their extreme fidelity in the delineation of character, their frank sensible tone, equally remote from sentimentality and hardness. The liveliness of Miss Dixon's three stories, two of which are apparently derived from actual reminiscences of school life in Germany, shows how much literature may have lost by her early death; while the ability displayed in Miss De Morgan's, the first especially, augurs well for her success in the wider field where we hope to meet her again.

Mr. Orr-Ewing, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new church in connection with the Church of Scotland at Lenzie on Saturday last.

FINE ARTS.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death, on Wednesday morning last, of Sir Edwin Landseer. The great painter had long been known to be afflicted with a most alarming illness; of late years he exhibited few completed works executed during that period, and he was seldom seen in the circles where before he was so well known; yet his death is hardly the less painful a surprise, and his loss will not be the less widely deplored. We are preparing a portrait of the eminent artist, which will be accompanied by a biographical notice.

We stated last summer that Mr. E. M. Barry had recommended the adoption of incombustible floors for the new National Gallery, and we, with others, supported the architect's preference of tiles or mosaic for such a purpose. But the First Commissioner of Works was not of the same opinion. However, it appears from a corrected return to the House of Commons recently issued, that the floors themselves are not to be of wood, but solid fireproof structures of iron and brick covered with concrete, and that only the flooring over all will be of oak. It may, notwithstanding, still be objected, perhaps with reason, that the priceless treasures of our National Gallery will not be absolutely free from all danger from fire with such a flooring, and especially if, as we understand will be the case, any wood be used in the facing of the walls.

The Art-Congress lately held at Vienna united between seventy and eighty representatives from all parts of Europe, and was conducted in a laudably serious spirit, and gave occasion for several lectures of great interest. A "bureau" or committee was formed, with M. von Eitelberger for president. Most of the propositions made were referred to commissions, which will have to present their report at the next congress, which is appointed to be held at Berlin in 1875.

During the last seven years a series of extremely delicate and elaborate wood-engravings has been in course of execution by Messrs. Wympar, after the remarkably spirited designs by Mr. Joseph Wolf, illustrative of the "Life and Habits of Wild Animals." The series is now complete, and will be published by Messrs. Macmillan early in the approaching season.

The monuments to Kleber and Dessaix, at Strasburg, have been generously given up to France by her German conquerors.

The discovery has been made, at Rome, on the Esquiline Hill, of some vessels in pottery larger than any yet found, and of such a size that a man could easily live in one. The discovery confirms the opinion that the "tub" of Diogenes was not made of wood, but of earthenware, as is implied by Juvenal.

A statue to Wedgwood was unveiled, last week, at Burslem. Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the secretary of the Burslem Institute, spoke of the great potter as "that remarkable person whom observation and reflection lead me to regard as, perhaps, the most distinguished individual in the whole history of commerce, taken from the earliest age."

A portrait of Mr. Edward Baines, the senior member for Leeds, has been painted, by Mr. Waller, for the Leeds Town-hall, where it will hang with the portraits of several Yorkshire worthies.

A statue of Richard Baxter, to be executed by Mr. Brock, is to be erected at Kidderminster.

Scaffolding has been erected round the smaller spires of the Houses of Parliament for the purpose of repairing the decaying stonework.

A monument to Sir Herbert Edwardes, K.C.B., has been erected in the north transept of Westminster Abbey. It consists of a bust of Sir Herbert, on a pedestal bearing the inscription, at each side of which is an angel with outstretched wings.

A memorial window to Dr. Jenner is about to be placed in the parish church at Berkeley, Dr. Jenner's native town. The subjects of the window will represent, in nine groups, Christ's miracles of healing the sick.

The death is announced, at Rome, of M. Rosales, director of the Spanish Academy of Fine Arts. Among his best known pictures are the "Death of Lucretia" and the "Testament of Isabella the Catholic."

The Provincial Council of Naples has voted the sum of 50,000 lire for an art-exhibition in that city. The council has also decided to purchase sixty copies of the medal struck in memory of Urbano Rattazzi.

"GRANDMOTHER'S TREASURES."

In this pleasant picture the artist, Mr. W. Holyoake, has ingeniously conceived an incident which, while quite natural and probable in itself, has, at the same time, furnished him with an opportunity for artistically utilising many objects of the kind which usually go to make up the heterogeneous picturesqueness of an artist's studio. But, of course, the objects here are selected for a purpose: they suggest little clues to the story of a life; they indicate antiquated tastes, olden memories of bygone associations, and the hoarding, secretive habits which so often grow with age. On the floor there is a scrap-book or "album," with, no doubt, many wonderful amateur artists' performances, and many of those not less wonderful effusions which our grandfathers were expected to have in readiness at a moment's notice, to celebrate the charms of their female acquaintance. What an awful tax on the gallantry of the "swells" of the present day would such a custom be! Among the other volumes—those in the cabinet—we should expect to find old "keepsakes" and "books of beauty," scented with a musty odour of dead rose-leaves, and music-books with melodies the echoes of which are fainter even than the mimic thunders of the "Battle of Prague." Old-fashioned embroidery (which that little girl eyes so curiously), "antique" lace, scraps of old brocade, and peacocks' feathers—fit emblems of cast-off vanities—are not wanting; nor the favourite little old mirror, which so long pictured Vanity to itself. Then there is another class of objects, witnessing to another period of life—stuffed birds, sea-shells, a bowl of large egg-shells, shears of Oriental pattern, which seem to intimate that grandpapa (when he resembled the youthful portrait on the wall) was a traveller, perhaps a naval captain of the heroic Nelsonian times. Lastly, there is the concealed pile of guineas, sad testimony to the miserly propensities of age. The seventeenth or early eighteenth century carved cabinet is an appropriate receptacle for such "treasures." Why, however, are these saucy girls diving so irreverently into the secrets of their venerable ancestor? The "treasures" are not bequeathed yet, or, we suppose, the artist would have painted the girls in mourning. No; grandmother has forgotten the key of her treasure-house, and these undutiful children have taken advantage of her growing forgetfulness to laugh at her. Ah! well; their turn will come before long. Relics of the past are but germs of the future; for there is nothing new under the sun. Some of the prettiest points in their costumes are but grandmamma's fashions revived, and two generations hence be sure that they will reappear as the newest modes of that day.



"GRANDMOTHER'S TREASURES." BY W. HOLYOAKE.



SCENE FROM "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Our Illustration this week leads us back to the great Shakspearean revival at Drury Lane—a revival which does equal credit to the adapter, the scenic artist, and the manager. We trust that their efforts have been appreciated by the public. Perhaps there is no man on the boards so fitted to be the representative of Antony as Mr. Anderson, whose person is cast in the very mould of the noble and voluptuous Roman, and whose training enables him to realise the "high Roman fashion" of the antique hero, such as the traditions of the stage have exemplified for the benefit of the modern artist. The representative of the Egyptian coquette, though a clever performer, has not those advantages of personal appearance and of special genius for the part that we have seen displayed in Miss Glyn's personations of Cleopatra, whether at the reading-desk or on the stage. The other characters are, on the whole, respectably enacted. One small part in particular we have already noted—that of Eros, by Mr. Howard Russell, to whom the scene of the death of Antony is indebted for most of its impressiveness. To this scene our Illustration is devoted, and anything more dramatic, heroic, and pathetic cannot be conceived. Our mute Engraving will recall the eloquent rendering by the two competent artists engaged in the tragic action, and remind the spectator of the palmy days of the legitimate drama.

MUSIC.

Since our last week's notice of M. Rivière's promenade concerts the programmes have offered several specialties. On Monday M. Brindis de Salas, a violinist from the Paris Conservatoire, made his first appearance here, and was well received and encored in a brilliant solo. Mlle. Secretain repeated her skilful performance of her fantasia on themes from Auber's "La Fille du Regiment;" M. Rivière's arrangement of subjects from Lecocq's "La Fille de Madame Angot" for orchestra, chorus, and military band, was given for the second time, and a new overture—to the opera "Stella Monti," by Herr Aloys Kettnerus—was performed for the first time. On Tuesday, Misses Edith Wynne and Helen D'Alton, Mr. E. Lloyd and Signor Caravoglia contributed to the vocal performances, and M. Sauton played his own brilliant Fantasia on Scotch airs. Wednesday was a "classical night," Thursday was a second "Scotch ballad night," on Friday (yesterday) Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was to be given, and to-night (Saturday) Mlle. Carlotta Patti is to make her first appearance. Among the novelties in preparation is a grand Welsh Festival, at which national ballads and songs will be sung by eminent Welsh vocalists.

We have already given the details of the arrangements for the Bristol Festival, which is to commence on Oct. 21. That which is to follow, at Glasgow, will open, on Nov. 4, with an evening performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." On the following (Wednesday) morning there will be a miscellaneous concert, and in the evening Sir Michael Costa's "Eli" will be given. On Thursday evening there will be a second miscellaneous concert; and on Friday evening two new works will be brought out—Mr. Henry Smart's sacred cantata, "Jacob," and Mr. H. A. Lambeth's setting of the Eighty-fourth Psalm. The festival will conclude, on Saturday afternoon, with "The Messiah." The solo vocalists engaged are Mlles. Titiens and Carola, Misses Edith Wynne and Enriquez, Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby and Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Santley and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The band will consist of between sixty and seventy performers, mostly selected from the best London instrumentalists; and the choruses will be sung by about 400 members of the Glasgow Choral Union. Mr. Best, of the Royal Albert Hall, London, and St. George's Hall, Liverpool, will preside at the organ; and Sir Michael Costa will conduct, in alternation with Mr. H. A. Lambeth, a local professor of high repute. The profits of the festival will be devoted to the funds of the new Glasgow Western Infirmary, on Donald's Hill.

To-day (Saturday) the eighteenth series of autumn and winter concerts commences at the Crystal Palace with a programme of great interest and variety. Besides Spontini's overture to his little-known opera, "Nurmahal," and Mendelssohn's well-known (but never to be too well-known) "Scotch" symphony, a festival overture, by Dr. Julius Rietz (the excellent capell-meister of Dresden), will be performed for the first time, as will a pianoforte concerto of Bach by Herr Pauer.

M. Gounod's choral concerts at St. James's Hall are to be resumed in February, and will, we understand, include a performance of his incidental music to the drama of "Jeanne d'Arc," written for the Paris Gaité. The same eminent composer is still at work on what will probably prove to be his most important sacred composition, the oratorio of "The Redemption," the production of which will be looked forward to with much interest.

THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

Pursuant to the evident intention of the indefatigable management of this theatre, Mr. H. Irving appeared on Saturday to test his qualifications for the higher drama by exhibiting himself in the difficult rôle of Richelieu, in Lord Lytton's celebrated drama. Mr. Irving has already established himself as a master spirit in romantic drama, and won golden opinions from an enthusiastic section of the public, which has learned to believe in him as "the coming man." Mr. Irving's antecedents are, however, not in favour of his ability to sustain the sterner characters of history with satisfaction to the critical minds accustomed to weigh the merits of Mr. Macready's and Mr. Phelps's interpretation of such characters. His style is the familiar one of the drawing-room play; nor do we believe that the modesty of the actor would prompt him to more difficult attempts. Other interests than his own, however, have placed him in an equivocal position, and it is his duty to maintain the post to which he has been deputed. Mr. Irving's Richelieu is throughout a judicious performance, and some of the minute points made by him in the earlier scenes were good, and in due measure effective. As the action proceeded new elements were developed, and new powers required from the actor. These we never imagined that Mr. Irving possessed, and we were therefore the more surprised at the positive excellence that he manifested. He played the part much better than we might have expected, and supplied by mental ingenuity the defects of his physique. Up to the end of the third act he was very good, and judiciously included in the text more than one passage usually omitted, which he delivered with skill and effect. The last two acts transcended his strength and the resources of the specific amount of art at his disposal. De Mauprat was sustained by Mr. J. B. Howard, an actor of considerable promise, but whose friends

in the auditorium did much to injure their favourite and the general performance. Their riotous interruption of the general harmony, both on and off the stage, deserves the most thorough condemnation, and particularly perilled the opening scene of the second act. Mr. Howard certainly made a decided impression in the first, but afterwards his acting fell off, and probably through the flutter naturally consequent on the unseemly demonstration of which we have complained. Miss Isabel Bateman has much to learn and much artistic force to acquire before she can be equal to the part of Julie de Mortemar. But the laudable ambition she displayed more than atones for her natural deficiency, and will yet help her to a better interpretation of the important rôle. The new scenery, by Messrs. Craven and Cuthbert, is in the highest style of pictorial art as applied to stage purposes; and the costumes are as historically accurate as they are artistically beautiful. The entire representation was enthusiastically received.

OPERA COMIQUE.

On Wednesday Madame Ristori began a four-weeks' engagement with the historic drama of "Marie Antoinette." She was supported by the same company as recently at Drury Lane; and they acted with the same minute attention to details as on the former occasion. The costumes are all of the costliest description, and the dramatic groupings managed with extreme skill. The drama, however, is one of conversation rather than of action, the incidents of the French Revolution being reserved for the close of the acts, when the curtain falls on a striking tableau. On the whole, the drama is effective; but it is too long, much too long. Madame Ristori was received with a cordial welcome by a select and fashionable audience, and we trust that her engagement will prove successful.

ALEXANDRA.

The Royal Alexandra theatre and opera house at Camden Town reopened on Monday. Though nearly new, it has been already partially reconstructed. It is now under the direction of Madame St. Clair. The performance commenced with "The Happiest Day of my Life," and Mr. Danvers supported the part of Mr. Gilman with his accustomed humour. An original comic-opera followed, entitled "The Magic Pearl." The music is by Mr. T. Thorpe Pede, evidently a student of the works of Balfe and Wallace, and the libretto is written by C. Fitzball. The leading parts were filled by Mr. J. W. Turner and Miss Alice Barth, and both were eminently successful. The performances concluded with a ballet, entitled "Roses d'Amour" by Paul Valentine, with music by W. Corri.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The First October meeting was one of the most enjoyable we ever spent on the famous heath. The weather was perfect, so warm, indeed, that it was difficult to believe that we were not "behind the Ditch," watching the July or Chesterfield Stakes: there was a small attendance, which is so much pleasanter than the crowding on a Two Thousand or Cesarewitch day; and the sport, if not particularly exciting, was very fair. The Grand Duke Michael Stakes was, perhaps, the most interesting event of the whole week, as it afforded Doncaster an opportunity of wiping out his defeat by Flageolet in the Grand Prix de Paris. On paper it did not appear feasible that Doncaster could give away 7 lb., yet, as Peck said that the horse had never been so well in his life, while Jennings expressed doubts if Flageolet retained his Goodwood form, Mr. Merry's colt was made a strong favourite. Seldom has a Derby winner come to such terrible grief, for a quarter of a mile from home Doncaster was rolling all over the course, and though Andred stuck gamely to Flageolet for some distance further, he, as usual, died away to nothing on the hill, and the Frenchman came in alone. Twenty-one came to the post for the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, for which Roquefort (8 st. 9 lb.) was greatly fancied, in spite of his somewhat poor display at Doncaster. He never showed prominently, however, at any part of the race, a splendid finish between Day Dream (6 st. 2 lb.) and Sister to Eltham (6 st. 2 lb.) resulting in the head victory of the latter, while Delay (6 st. 7 lb.) was only a neck behind the second. A capital field of two-year-olds came out for the Hopeful Stakes, and the result established Couronne de Fer's claim to be considered the best youngster of the season, now that Ecossais is under suspicion. He won very cleverly indeed, though he carried the full penalty, the distance was just under half a mile, and he stumbled at a critical part of the race. Still, whatever he may do in the Derby, we cannot fancy his chance for the Middle Park Plate, as he has incurred the extreme penalty, and he is not the sort of horse we should select to break the spell which has hung over animals like Achievement, Formosa, Lady Elizabeth, Sunshine, and Cantinière.

Kaiser won the St. Leger very easily; still the remembrance of Cremorne's defeat in this event last year made the book-makers field strongly, and, even after the race, some of Kaiser's persistent enemies cavilled at the performance, and said that he pulled up very tired. Wild Myrtle had not much difficulty in winning a Triennial A. F. from three moderate opponents. There was, however, some talk of an objection to her, on the ground that Chaloner had been guilty of foul riding. Had this been proved, it would doubtless have gone hard with him, as he was reprimanded for this serious offence at Doncaster. On Thursday, Eve, in receipt of 7 lb., beat Mr. Winkle cleverly, thereby confirming her Goodwood form, and making her Doncaster defeat by Jesuit even more inexplicable than before. George Frederick won both his engagements in good style, and it is reported that Mr. Cartwright has declined £8000 for him. This is very difficult to believe, for though he is certainly better looking than Albert Victor, and is by no means fit yet, still he has not defeated even a single second-rate performer. The Queen's Plate secured an unusually good entry, and the finish between Eole II. and Shannon was a great treat, both Fordham and Chaloner riding in their best form. Lilian was half a length behind Shannon, and this running appears to dispose of her chance for the Cesarewitch, though it must not be forgotten that the pace in the early part of the race was too slow to bring out her fine staying powers. A field of sixteen contested the October Handicap on Friday, which was won very easily by Tichborne (6 st. 3 lb.), who was beautifully ridden by Morbey, one of the best light-weight jockeys of the day. His success at once drew attention to the great chance possessed by Oxford Mixture in the Cesarewitch, as she is at least 14 lb. superior to her stable companion.

In the course of the First October Meeting, Lord Coventry's motion—"That, on and after Jan. 1, 1874, no horse of the age of three years old and upwards shall run in any race which is of a shorter distance than one mile"—was brought before the Jockey Club. As we remarked some weeks ago, it was far too sweeping a measure to have any chance of success; and, with the exception of Lord Calthorpe, not one single member supported it, and it was lost by a majority of twenty.

The gold medal given at the autumn meeting of the Aberdeen Golf Club was won by Mr. Charles Anderson, who also won Prince Leopold's Cup.

On Monday evening last an interesting swimming-match took place between T. Morris and W. H. Beckwith, a son of the ex-champion. The distance was twelve lengths of the Lambeth bath (480 yards), and, after an exciting race for half the distance, Morris drew away and won by thirteen yards, in 7 min. 17 sec., the fastest time on record.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Yesterday week was occupied with the evidence of two witnesses—one of the Carabiniers and the regimental tailor, both of whom gave evidence as to their personal recognition of the defendant, and also of his knowledge of matters which had occurred in the regiment or which concerned Roger. The first witness, in cross-examination, stated that Roger's hair was darker than the defendant's now is, and both the witnesses recognised some resemblance in the Chili daguerreotype of Roger, both in figure and features, which so many of the defendant's witnesses have failed to perceive. The first witness stated that the voice of the defendant is rougher than that of Roger, and disavowed a passage in his affidavit drawn by Baigent which the Court said was to a different effect, and on which they made some observations. The witness spoke to the defendant's knowledge of men in the regiment and of incidents which had happened to Roger. In cross-examination it appeared that he did not know if the defendant had not already seen or heard of the men; and, as to the chief incident mentioned, it appeared that it had previously been mentioned in a correspondence with Baigent, who saw him before the interview. The military tailor spoke as to the defendant's knowledge of the clothes ordered by Roger within the two years before he left England. In cross-examination, it appeared that the defendant had Roger's old servant, Carter, and also had some of Roger's old clothes which had been left behind, and that his attorney had previously got the tailor to bring up his ledger containing the dates of Roger's orders, although he was positive Mr. Holmes did not look at it. The cross-examination of this witness was not concluded, and the defendant's counsel protested against the adjournment; but it appeared that they had had him in town above a week before producing him as a witness.

When Mr. Hawkins had finished, on Monday, his cross-examination of Roger's military tailor, Mr. Greenwood, the Court reverted for a time to Carabinier evidence. James Hobson deposed to having once ridden across Phoenix Park with Roger on a review day. The defendant, he swore, was the same person. Ellen Ella, who had been servant to Adjutant Bickerstaffe at Portobello, remembered Roger coming into her kitchen for hot water when his servant was out; often with his arms bare and with not a trace of tattooing upon them. After her an Orton witness was produced, Thomas Trivett, who detailed a very diverse experience he had had at the Victorian gold-diggings between 1852 and 1853. One of his strange adventures happened at Avoca in 1856, where an anonymous person he called a "settler" employed him to kill a number of sheep. Arthur Orton was in the "settler's" service, and helped him with some of the sheep. They spent many nights by the camp fire together yarning, Arthur giving him an account of Wapping Old Stairs, which so interested him that immediately on his arrival in England he performed precisely the same pilgrimage as the defendant had done to the home of Arthur's childhood. Mr. Hawkins cited against this witness statements which he was alleged to have made to various persons in Leicester—that he could not swear one way or the other, that the hair was similar, &c. Mr. Trivett was ready now to swear that the defendant was not the Arthur Orton whom he had met in Avoca. Robert Gardner, butcher, Richmond, spoke to a rather prolonged acquaintance with Arthur Orton. Their first meeting was at Forest Creek, where Arthur was loafing about, and "not thought to be after much good." Saw him daily for three months, but had never anything to say to him, unless when they joined in general conversations. Next time they met at Brooking, about sixty miles from Wagga-Wagga, whither Orton was travelling. Witness had also known Castro while in the service of Higgins at Wagga-Wagga. Their appearance as described by him was a perfect contrast, Castro being a dreamy-looking man, and Orton a raw-boned man, with a "straggling foxy-coloured beard."

Mixed evidence was given on Tuesday—Australian, Wapping, and Carabinier witnesses preponderating. Mr. Hawkins, in his cross-examination of Gardner, ascertained that the witness had not seen defendant till three weeks ago, and that the Orton seen near Wagga-Wagga had no scar on his face nor rings in his ears. Daniel Cotton, general dealer at Wapping, formerly seaman on board an American cruiser in the Pacific, deposed to having met Arthur Orton and spent a night boozing with him at Santiago, in a small whaling bay three or four days' sail south of San Francisco. Thomas Newman, a watchman at the Metropolitan Meat Market, remembered Arthur from having once gone with him on board a ship to feed tigers with shins of beef. Then came two witnesses who had known Roger Tichborne—one in Canterbury, the other at Cahir, in Ireland—who positively identified the defendant.

Several witnesses were called in the course of Wednesday. Ellen Peirce, sister of Mrs. Woodman, who was examined on the previous day, and who had known Roger Tichborne whilst in the Carabiniers, recognised the defendant as he. William Hewitt, formerly in the service of Mrs. Hopkinson, mother-in-law of Mr. Henry Seymour, and who had been valet to Roger, identified the defendant chiefly by his eyes, eyebrows, and forehead. Daniel Collins, now a member of the metropolitan police, remembered the Carabiniers being drawn up at Canterbury five or six times in the year 1852, waiting for their officer to march them off to barracks after mass. John Palmer, who was called to speak to his knowledge of Arthur Orton when the witness was a boy, was not cross-examined. Captain E. B. Cunliffe, formerly in the Carabiniers, expressed his opinion that the defendant was Roger Tichborne, although he would not pledge his oath to it. Mary Fitzpatrick, who had lived with Sir James Tichborne as cook, recognised the defendant by the formation of his head, as well as by his voice. During the day the proceedings were for a short time suspended on account of the indisposition of a juror.

The first witness called on Thursday was Thomas Muston, a coachman at Brighton, who went into the service of Sir E. Doughty at Upton in 1841 or 1842, when he was twelve years of age. He was Roger Tichborne's groom and valet in Ireland, and assisted to dress and undress him. Had seen his arm bare several times and never observed any tattoo marks. He believed that the defendant and Roger were the same person. Lieutenant-Colonel Norbury, who was examined at the former trial, believed the defendant to be the Roger Tichborne whom he knew in the Carabiniers. He, also, had seen Roger's arms bare, but did not remember seeing any tattoo marks. In reply to Mr. Serjeant Parry, the witness said the examination, cross-examination, and re-examination of the defendant at the last trial raised a doubt in his mind whether he was not mistaken in his identity of the defendant. That doubt still existed, but it was not so strong as before.

A communication from Lord Hatherley states that in Lord Eldon's time the salary of the Lord Chancellor, including bankruptcy fees, exceeded £20,000 a year. At a much more recent date it was as high as £14,000. Lord Hatherley says:—"The last reduction was made by Lord Truro, and I had the pleasure, as Solicitor-General, of introducing the bill which reduced the salary from £14,000 to its present amount of £10,000—namely, £6000 as Lord Chancellor and £4000 as Speaker of the House of Lords.

The appointment of Mr. Henry James, Q.C., as Solicitor-General has been officially notified in the *Gazette*.

The Home Secretary has appointed Mr. Arthur Collins, of the Western Circuit, to be Recorder of Poole.

There was an adjourned sitting of the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, in the matter of Bowles Brothers. Pending an arrangement which Mr. Stevens, a trustee of the American estates, is negotiating, in order to make some proposal to the creditors, the sitting was again adjourned to Dec. 23.

The Middlesex September adjourned sessions began on Monday. The calendar contains the names of eighty-three prisoners. On Wednesday Sophia Barrett was convicted of stealing two metal pots. There were to her disadvantage several former convictions for the manufacture of counterfeit coin, and she was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

O'Neill and Valvin, the two dishonest turfites who forged a cheque for £400 in the name of Captain Candy, and cashed it by means of a commissionaire, were sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to ten years' penal servitude.

Thomas W. Haynes, under cashier to Messrs. Linklater and Co., solicitors, Walbrook, was charged at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, with embezzlement. He ultimately pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

At Guildhall, on Tuesday, Mr. Fiske was summoned for publishing in the *Hornet* a series of libels on Mr. Clement Scott. The prosecutor gave evidence, and was cross-examined by Mr. George Lewis at great length with respect to the particulars of the alleged libels, and the further hearing was adjourned for a week.

William Ayres, Thomas Low, and Walter Price have appeared before Mr. Alderman Lusk on various charges of theft and unlawful possession. Ayres, who was a builder's foreman, had been found by three detectives carrying off lead and white paint belonging to his master. He had at the same time in his possession a quantity of indiarubber goods, taken from a warehouse in Victoria-buildings, of which Price and his wife had been in charge. After his arrest Price made a confession, implicating Low, and both these men are remanded for further inquiry. Ayres, who appeared to have no connection with this theft, was condemned to three weeks' imprisonment for illegal possession of the lead.

The chairman and ex-manager of the Jersey Joint-Stock Bank have been committed for trial at the November sessions for issuing false reports of the state of the bank, and inducing people to purchase shares by fictitious representations. Bail was taken in £500 each.

William Shean was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, at Bow-street, last Saturday, for kissing the wife of a publican whilst she was standing at her door.—John Adams Matthews, a clerk in charge of the Seething-lane branch of the General Post Office, was charged with having embezzled two sums of £10 and £1, paid to him by depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, and committed for trial.

Mr. Knox concluded at Marlborough-street, on Saturday, a painful inquiry into a charge of stealing articles of jewellery preferred against the wife of Major Fitzgerald by Messrs. Collingwood. The evidence for the prosecution tended to prove that the lady had committed various larcenies both in England and during her residence in India; while the testimony adduced for the defence went to show that she was suffering from mental hallucinations. As the law did not permit him to decide the plea of insanity, the magistrate committed the prisoner for trial.—A long investigation took place before Mr. Newton, on Wednesday, in reference to the Free Dormitory Association, in connection with which Frederick Cox stands charged with obtaining various sums fraudulently. Suspicion has hung over the place for eighteen months, and it was stated on Wednesday by the prosecuting counsel that it was intended to prove that the prisoner had obtained £5000 from the public in support of his dormitory and kindred institutions. Prisoner was remanded under heavy bail.

The number of summonses taken out at Westminster against parents for neglecting to send their children to school has been so numerous of late as to interfere with the ordinary business of the Court. On one day last week there were sixty-seven, and the average is stated to be about twenty a day.—Mrs. Elizabeth Reeves was fined at this court £2 for keeping two dogs without a license. In a similar charge against Mr. Thomas Kenny, the only witness was an informer, and the summons was dismissed.

Mr. James Pain, pyrotechnist, of Heygate-street, Walworth, was fined £20 and costs, at Southwark, on Saturday, for sending packages containing fireworks to the Great Northern depot at Blackfriars without declaring the contents of the packages.—Joseph White, described as a powerful young fellow, aged twenty-two, was committed for trial on a charge of garotting Mr. F. G. Fleury, at half-past eleven o'clock at night, in High-street, Borough.

At Lambeth, a man named Roberts was accused of the systematic robbery of lodging-houses. According to the evidence adduced, the prisoner had called at various houses pretending to seek apartments for a young clergyman, and availed himself of the opportunity to carry off some articles of value. Mr. Chance committed him for trial.

William Allen and Thomas Kelly, costermongers, charged at Worship-street, on Monday, with wantonly assaulting two tradesmen who were conversing together in the street, in Kingsland, were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, without the option of a fine.

Another batch of milkmen were convicted, at Lambeth, yesterday week, of selling milk mixed with water. George Bailey, of New Church-road, was fined £5; Alfred Searle, of New Church-road, £3; George Bradford, of Clifton-road, £3; Alfred Ayers, of Old Kent-road, 1s.; and Edward Green, of Albany-road, £3, the costs being added in each case. It was stated by Mr. Marsden, the vestry clerk, that since the imposition by this Court of heavy penalties for this offence there had been a great improvement in the milk sold in Camberwell.—Edward Batley, of the Sovereign Coal Company, was summoned at Marlborough-street, on Monday, for selling inferior coal to that which had been ordered. The magistrate remarked, after hearing the evidence, that the defendant had advertised good coal at the price paid, and had supplied mere rubbish. He intimated an intention to send the case for trial. Three summonses were

granted at the Clerkenwell and Hammersmith Police Courts, on Tuesday, against coal-dealers, whose "best Wallsend" had not proved satisfactory to purchasers. One of the applicants, himself an analyst, had found from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 per cent of white ash where there should have been less than 3 per cent.—Mr. William Jeacocke, a salesman in the Metropolitan Meat Market was fined £10 at Guildhall, yesterday week, for having a pig on his premises in such a state of disease as to be unfit for human food.—Thomas Marshall, fishmonger, charged at the Brentford Sessions with exposing 101 mackerel for sale in an unfit state for human food, was fined forty shillings.

John Selby, a colliery proprietor at Dark Hill, near Coleford, Dean Forest, was on Tuesday fined £60 for having violated three of the general rules of the Miners' Regulation Act. The framing of defendant's mine, it was stated, could be pulled down by a couple of men, and some of the requisite fittings were entirely wanting.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on Tuesday, a lad named Friesan, eleven years of age, was charged with having cut his younger brother in a horrible manner with a knife. It was stated that only a few weeks ago he had attempted to hang his little sister, and nearly caused her death.

Two sales of goods belonging to Nonconformists, distrained for non-payment of a denominational school rate, took place at Sheffield on Tuesday.

Thomas Oakley Potter, landlord of the Admiral Nelson Inn, Leicester, was, on Monday, fined £20 and costs, or six months' imprisonment, for permitting betting in his house.

Thomas Peacock, an assistant signalman at the Stockton station of the North-Eastern Railway, was brought up before the magistrates at Stockton, on Monday, and fined £5 and 8s. 6d. costs, or two months' imprisonment, for being found drunk on a heap of bricks when he should have been on duty.

Early on Saturday morning last a daring robbery was committed at the shop of Mr. William Colman, watchmaker and jeweller, Bradford-road, Dewsbury. The thieves having inserted a jemmy or some other instrument into the bottom of one of the shutters, they prized it open and then broke the glass of the window, which fell with a crash and alarmed the inmates of the house. The thieves, however, managed to get clear away with about £70 worth of booty, which mostly comprised watches and gold and silver chains. Prior to commencing their operations on the shutters they had wedged the door tight, so that the inmates could not get out.

Rogues and vagabonds will do well to note that a new Act, the provisions of which are specially applicable to them, has come into operation. The Vagrant Act of 1868 is repealed, and the new statute is to be construed as one with the 5th George IV., c. 83, for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons and rogues and vagabonds in England. The law is now extended to gaming with coins, cards, tokens, or other articles, in any street, road, or public highway, and the offender to be deemed a rogue and vagabond within the recited Act, and may be imprisoned under that Act, or, in lieu of such punishment, be fined for a first offence a sum not exceeding 40s., and for a subsequent offence not exceeding £5. Persons gambling in the streets at "pitch and toss" are to be deemed rogues and vagabonds.

DISASTERS.

Lord Denbigh was thrown from his horse in the hunting-field last week. He is progressing favourably towards recovery.

At Lydney, in Gloucestershire, a man has been killed and two others much hurt by the explosion of a rocket.

A gentleman, said to be seventy-nine years of age, fell over the cliffs at Eastbourne on Wednesday. Although terribly injured, some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A workman in the employ of Messrs. Broadwood and Co. was assisting at the Foreign Office, on Saturday afternoon, in the removal of a pianoforte, when he fell over the baluster from the top to the bottom of the grand staircase, and was killed.

Hugh Williams, a farmer, who some time ago bought the wreck of the Royal Charter, lying on the coast of Anglesea, went down yesterday week, in a diving suit, with some gunpowder for the purpose of blasting. The power exploded prematurely, and when brought up Williams was dead.

Joseph Gilchrist was killed, yesterday week, at the locomotive works of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company at Bury, by the fall of a heavy crane, which snapped under the strain of a large piece of hot iron that was being forged at a steam-hammer.

An inquest was held, on Tuesday afternoon, on the remains of Richard Norman, a night watchman at the Alexandra Palace, which were recently discovered among the ruins of that building. Evidence was given that the remains were found near the spot where the deceased was last seen alive, and a verdict was returned that he met his death by suffocation.

An explosion occurred on board the steamer Broomhaugh, of Newcastle, coal-laden, for Port Said. Three seamen were blown off the deck and never seen again; one was killed on the spot, and several were so much injured that they had to be landed at Gibraltar. The vessel herself sustained serious damage. Bad ventilation is said to have caused the catastrophe.

A shaft at the Nunnery Colliery, near Sheffield, caught fire, and for a time exposed the lives of 200 miners to considerable danger. Ultimately they were all rescued by another shaft.

An explosion occurred, on Wednesday, in the Furnace Main Colliery, about three miles from Barnsley, which resulted in five men being burnt, two very severely.

Alexander Clifford, aged fourteen, the son of Mr. Henry Clifford, Lansdowne-place, Blackheath, was one of the candidates for the open scholarship at Wellington College, and arrived at the college on Tuesday week. In the evening the matron took him to his room. The gas was then burning, but the boy said he knew how to turn it off. The next morning the room was found to be full of gas, and he was dead.

A sad accident occurred last week in Bedfordshire. Miss Gertrude Charlotte, aged nine, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Francis Fremantle, J.P., of the Old House, Swanbourne, near Winslow, was riding a pony with her father and sister at Littlecote, and while, as is supposed, she was adjusting her riding-habit, she overbalanced herself and fell, and, her dress having caught in the saddle, she was dragged, partly by the side of the pony (which galloped on at full speed) and partly under its hoofs, a distance of several hundred yards. Death resulted almost immediately.

There have been several railway accidents, some of them fatal, during the past week. Mr. J. Pickersgill Cunliffe, who was knocked down and injured by a train at Caterham junction, is going on favourably. Mr. Cunliffe remains at Guy's Hospital.—Mr. Richard Berry, cashier at a Preston firm, was killed last week while attempting to get out of a Scotch express as it was entering Euston station. An inquest was held on Tuesday. The jury accompanied their verdict of "Accidental death" with a declaration that the accident would

not have occurred if continuous footboards had been provided.—There were four railway accidents yesterday week. At Wetheral, about five miles from Carlisle, a mineral and a cattle train came into collision on the River Eden viaduct, which stands one hundred feet above the road. Some of the waggons were dashed against the parapet with such force as to knock a hole in it, through which they fell into the river below. A driver, a fireman, and three men in charge of cattle were seriously hurt. About the same time a passenger-train from Stockton to Harrogate ran into a goods-train at Arthington and injured twenty passengers. Near Retford, a Manchester and Sheffield cattle-train dashed into a Great Northern coal-train, throwing the greater part of it off the line. The fourth mishap was caused by a Great Western express killing a man who tried to cross the line in front of it as it was entering Oxford station.—A serious collision occurred near Crewe on Saturday morning. The Holyhead mail, whilst kept standing on the bridge at Mill-street, was run into by a heavy goods-train from Chester, and a number of carriages were smashed. Many persons were injured, but none fatally.—A fatal accident occurred on the South Coast Railway to John Emery, a goods guard in the employ of the Brighton railway. On Sunday night he arrived at Amberley with a goods-train. As some trucks were being shunted he fell on the line, and the train went over him. He died shortly afterwards.—On Sunday morning Henry Higgs, a labourer, was knocked down by an engine, near Greenfield level crossing, and killed. The deceased was rather deaf and short-sighted. He was forty years of age.—At the Railway Hotel, Weston-super-Mare, on Saturday, an inquiry was concluded respecting the death of Mrs. Barrett, aged sixty-seven, of Clifton. It was deposed that on the 18th ult. the deceased was alighting from a carriage at the Yatton station, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, when she slipped and seriously injured herself. She died in consequence. The evidence as to whether the train had stopped was conflicting, but the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."—An inquest was held at the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone, on Monday, on the body of Elward Hayes, a young man, from 2, Gray's-inn-road, London, employed as a hop-picker, who was run over by a train, at the East Farleigh station on the South-Eastern Railway, on Saturday afternoon, and killed. From the evidence it appeared that a very excited mob of hop-pickers were awaiting their departure by the train, and in the rush to secure seats before the train had stopped the unfortunate young man was pushed beneath the train.—On Tuesday morning the Scotch express (limited mail), from London to Glasgow, came into collision, near Motherwell, with several empty waggons which were being shunted. The stoker was killed, and several of the passengers were hurt.—The morning mails on the Great Western Railway were delayed for three hours, on Tuesday morning, by a collision which occurred at a small station between Reading and Didcot. A fish-train came into collision with a luggage-train, disabling an engine and interrupting the traffic. Further, the fish lost their market.—The Rev. R. M. Frost, who was seriously injured while attempting to enter a train in motion, at Stafford, has died from the injuries he received.—Captain Tyler's report on the Wigan accident has been issued by the Board of Trade. It minutely describes the scene of the catastrophe, summarises the evidence taken at the inquest, and then sets forth the general conclusions of the inspector. These, as anticipated a short time ago, set up alternative theories of the points having been moved during the passage of the train over them, and of the near wheel of carriage No. 123 having slipped and left the main line. Captain Tyler decidedly prefers the latter explanation, and deduces as a moral from it the necessity of a limit being placed on speed in passing such dangerous places as Wigan station.

The Sheffield Town Council is proposing to spend £2,000,000 on street improvements.

There was a review yesterday week, on Portsdown Hills, of the troops in the Portsmouth and Gosport garrison, and a sham fight, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge.

A Welsh mining company have completed a lease of the extensive coal-field near Trant, Midlothian, owned by Sir George Suttie, Bart. Several pits that have been closed for years are to be opened up, and 1000 men will soon be employed.

The engineers' strike at Sheffield, which has lasted twelve weeks, was closed on Monday by the acceptance by the men of the offered increase of 2s. per week, with a compromise on the question of overtime.

The ladies' council of the Yorkshire Board of Education has arranged for a series of lectures to schoolmistresses on the rudiments of anatomy and physiology. The lectures are to be delivered by Dr. Eddison, Mr. Nunneley, and Mr. Wright, and are to be continued during the ensuing winters.

A sham fight, under the superintendence of General Sir J. Hope Grant, took place on Hankley-common on Wednesday. The men were divided into two sections—viz., the eastern and western force; the former under the command of Major-General J. W. S. Smith, the latter under that of Major-General Parke.

In the barrack square of the West Kent Light Infantry Militia, on Wednesday, Captain Cragg presented to Sergeant-Major Shaw a magnificent silver salver and a purse containing 100 guineas, subscribed by the officers of the regiment, past and present, in recognition of nearly twenty years' faithful service.

On Wednesday the forty-first annual ploughing-match of the South Bucks Association was held at Windsor upon the farm of Mr. E. Aldridge. Upwards of sixty teams entered into competition. The first prize, the Prince Consort's silver cup, value 20 gs., given by her Majesty to farmers for the growth of root crops generally, was won by Mr. John Nash, of Langley.

Two attempts were made in Kent, on Wednesday, to bring off a prize fight. The police came up with the parties first at Dartford; they then dispersed, and were followed to Erith. There the ring had been formed when the officers arrived, and they put an end to further proceedings by arresting one of the intending combatants.

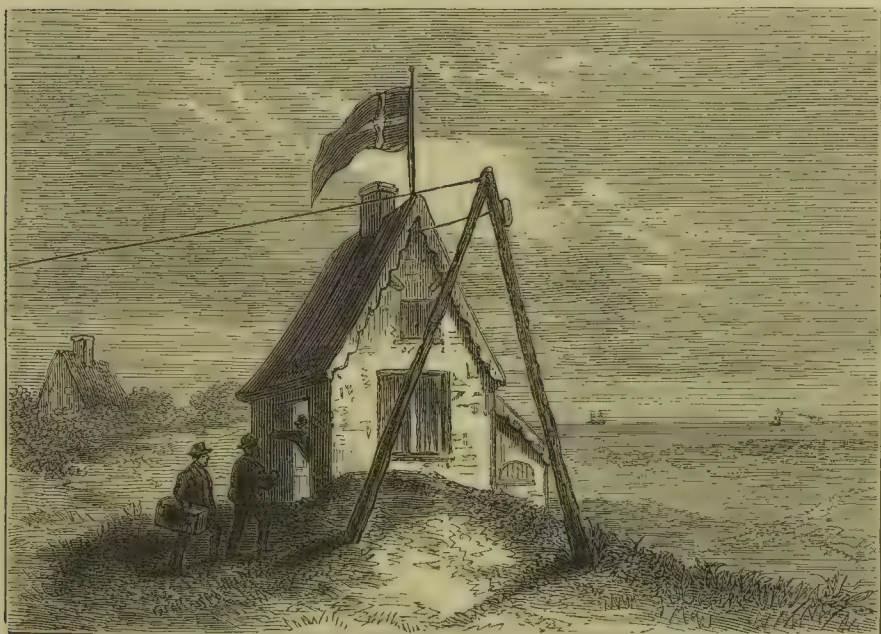
Lord Houghton presided at the annual meeting of the Social Science Congress, which began its sittings on Wednesday at Norwich. In his inaugural address, given in St. Andrew's Hall, his Lordship referred to the consolidation of the law courts, international arbitration, extradition of criminals, sanitary legislation, the Licensing Act, poor-law reform, elementary and university education, competitive examinations, co-operation in trade and in agriculture, socialism, communism, and property in land; and finished with a tribute to the memories of Sir John Bowring and Mr. Mill, and with an expression of esteem and friendship for Miss Martineau. A vote of thanks to his Lordship was passed at the close of his address. The departments consist of four—1, jurisprudence and amendment of the law, divided into two sections, one for the consideration of international and municipal law and the other for the discussion of questions relating to the repression of crime; 2, education; 3, health; 4, economy and trade.



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THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: ALICANTE, BOMBARDED BY THE INTRANSIGENTES.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, KNUTSFORD.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Chester and Lord de Tabley laid the foundation-stone of a new chapel and college at Knutsford, in Cheshire, twelve or fourteen miles from Manchester. The new building is to be a college for the northern counties, and is intended to provide scholastic education on a scale rivalling that given at Eton and Harrow. It is designed to accommodate 500 boys, twenty-four junior resident masters, senior and junior warden, and the required number of servants. The style adopted by the architects, Messrs. Pennington and Bridge, of Manchester, is that known as the late middle-pointed Gothic. The ground attached to the college—forty acres—is excellent. The cost is estimated at £60,000. Full Masonic ceremonies were observed in laying the stone of the collegiate chapel, and Lord de Tabley delivered an address, in which he said that, although the institution would be connected with the Church of England, yet its portals would not be closed to the

members of other Churches, who chose to observe regulations formed for its government. A banquet was subsequently held, at which the nobility, gentry, and clergy of the surrounding district were present. The Principal of the institution is the Rev. W. H. Hatch, M.A. The building is expected to be completed by January, 1875.

KROLL'S GARDENS, BERLIN.

Kroll's establishment, in the Thiergarten, Berlin, is a respectable kind of Cremorne, largely patronised by the middle classes and universally recognised—Royalty itself having deigned to visit it—as one of the lions of the Prussian capital. On the right-hand side of the entrance gateway rises a large and somewhat stately-looking stucco building, some 400 ft. in length and upwards of 100 ft. in depth, with lofty central towers and pavilions at the extremities of its two wings, the whole standing in a moderate-size garden, of which the most has been

cleverly enough made. The interior of the building is arranged in covered corridors, vestibules, a spacious theatre, a so-called Roman dining-saloon, and the Ritter and Korb Salle, together with underground restaurant, Bier-halle, and billiard-room for the accommodation of those numerous Berliners who find the hours pass pleasantest in the bowels of the earth.

On Sundays Kroll's is the Berliners' Mecca, and on that day it is the place of all others to study the middle classes to advantage. The entertainments commence with a table d'hôte at two o'clock, to which in summer as many as a couple of thousand people will occasionally sit down in the dining-saloons and the large open pavilion in the gardens. The charge, two shillings, includes admission to the grounds, which are laid out with the customary terraces, rectangular, serpentine, and sequestered walks, studded with trees, and duly ornamented with the conventional fountains, the waters of which trickle over rockwork, bathing glossy green artificial aquatic plants, or descend like dew on the gigantic metal leaves of illusory



PROCESSION OF FREEMASONS.



PROCESSION OF CHORISTERS.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, KNUTSFORD.

bananas, with primly-painted plaster gods and goddesses, branching bronze candelabra connected by festoons of coloured lamps, and flower beds in which the more intricate figures of Euclid may be traced, while countless chairs and tables occupy the larger vacant spaces.

When the banquet is over a band plays at frequent intervals, continuing its performances after the entertainments in the theatre have commenced for the amusement of those who prefer a lounge in the open air, combined with continual potations; for at no hour of the day or night does beer seem to come amiss to the doughty Berliner. At dusk, when the gardens are lighted up with artistically-arranged, fantastic jets of gas and thousands of coloured lamps, something of the effect of a studied stage transformation scene is produced, except that, in lieu of houis in gossamer, it is peopled with a thirsty crowd, to do whose bidding agile *kellner*, bearing trays laden with refreshments and balancing numerous beer-mugs in each hand, only strive in vain; while the band, perched like stage brigands among a mass of counterfeit rockwork, are playing favourite airs from famous operas. The scene is generally enlivened by the presence of numerous officers, whose varied uniforms contrast with the bright tints of the toilettes of the Berlin belles, who wear their Rabagas chapeaux jauntily on the backs of their heads. The killing glances of these military dandies seem to light on sympathetic eyes; which, under such circumstances, naturally scorn the impassioned gaze of enamoured civilians and even the chubby-cheeked youth of the Berlin Cadetten Corps.

A FONTAINEBLEAU HUNTING TROPHY.

The Prince of Wales, on Nov. 18, 1868, was stag-hunting with the late Emperor Napoleon, in the Forest of Fontainebleau. He was charged by two stags, his horse was overthrown, and the Prince got some bruises or slight grazes, which did not prevent him from mounting again, to finish the chase of that day. A foot of one of the stags then killed was preserved and given to the Prince. In January last, when his Royal Highness had been at Chiselmurst to see the dead body of the Emperor lying in state, he ordered Mr. Edwin Ward, the naturalist, of Wigmore-street, to mount this stag's foot in the form of an inkstand, for a memorial of the Emperor. The task has been well executed. The base is of fine black marble, carved at the corners, recessed to form the pen-tray, and supported by feet, consisting of stags' heads and antlers, in frosted silver. The fetlock contains the inkstand; the cover is the French Imperial crown in solid gold. The outline is a circle of eagles and palm branches, with purple velvet cap inside, decorated with pearls, rubies, and emeralds. Round the bottom is a band of ermine in silver, inlaid with black spots, and surmounting the crown is the usual ball and cross. There are two crystal inkstands on each side, surmounted by the Imperial cipher. The feet stand on a plaque of silver, chased to represent fern leaves and other vegetation appropriate to the stag's habits. The whole is 17 in. long, 12 in. wide, and 13 in. in height to the top of the crown.

NEW METHOD OF IRRIGATION.

One day in the past summer there was a party of visitors assembled at Stoke Park, near Slough, by invitation of Mr. Edward John Coleman, to inspect a novel system of management applied to pasture land. This embraces, first, an increased production of grass; and, secondly, an improved and more economical method of consumption. Mr. Coleman has devoted some forty acres of his park to a trial of the new irrigation with artificial showers, invented by Mr. Isaac Brown, of the British River Irrigation Company, India-buildings, Edinburgh. A 12-horse power steam-engine, working a Tangye force-pump, draws water from the ornamental lake, and waters the whole area with jets of "artificial rain," squirted from small perforations in lead pipes, which are laid down in parallel lines sixteen yards apart. With a pressure of 60 lb. to 70 lb. per square inch, or a head of 120 ft. or more, the engine maintains a shower upon a plot of about an acre and a half in extent, applying ten tons of water in fifteen minutes. Plot after plot is taken in rotation until the whole is thus irrigated, the work in summer proceeding for the most part in the night, so as to avoid any ill effect upon the herbage from watering under a hot sun. Six acres are watered every night. Mr. Coleman has hitherto used the system chiefly for promoting the growth of hay crops, but it is not less available for grazing purposes. Our illustration shows the irrigating apparatus at work combined with the arrangements for pasturing sheep in an economical manner. The sheep are confined in a narrow space between two movable rows of hurdles placed across the width of the meadow, so that they may put out their heads through the front hurdles and eat of the fresh grass in advance of them. The hurdles are shifted four times a day, moving one yard each time; and the ground behind them is then irrigated, to make the grass grow very soon again. It is expected by the advocates of this improved mode of consumption that it will fatten sheep on a tenth part of the area of grass-land hitherto required for the same number, so as to leave nine times as much grass-land to be added to the area used for breeding flocks. This system, instead of demanding an increased supply of store sheep which can never be produced, provides a surplus of pasture upon which the additional stock of lambs may be raised. The meat-consumers of the kingdom will wish the enterprise every success.

The Devastation has returned to Portsmouth, and the nautical verdict on her sea trials is that she has acquitted herself sufficiently well to take her place in the Channel fleet.

Earl Delawarr has entertained a large number of the tenantry on his Cambridgeshire estates, on the occasion of his visit to his ancient family residence in that county.

The *Scotsman* says that the Hon. and Rev. A. G. Douglas has withdrawn from the candidature for the bishopric of Argyle and the Isles, on the ground that a Bishop ought to be chosen of the whole and not of part of a diocese.

Sergeant Hoff, whose exploits during the siege of Paris have gained so much celebrity, has been appointed to the post of guardian of the Colonne Vendôme by the French Government.

From the report of the Registrar-General on this year's crops and live stock in Ireland, it appears that, compared with 1872, the land under cultivation with wheat shows a decrease of 56,859 acres; oats of 114,622 acres; and potatoes of 88,589 acres. In barley there is an increase of 11,175 acres, and meadow and clover, 37,210 acres.

HOP-GROWING ON THE VINERY PRINCIPLE.

Hop-growing is very picturesque, but it is an anxious and expensive occupation. The grower has many difficulties to contend with; he is positively surrounded by enemies. It is a severe struggle from first to last. If he escapes the flea the red spider is awaiting him; should the spider have to succumb, the fly may put in an appearance, or the still more fatal honey-dew may fill the heart of the farmer with dismay. To keep the insects under, hundreds of barrels of soft soap and tons of sulphur are used every year. The sulphur is sometimes used dry and sometimes mixed with the soft soap, and the plants are washed with it. But there is yet another foe, the last, but by no means the least, of these enemies: it is the wind. When the hops are in an advanced state, should the farmer wake in the night and hear a stiff breeze blowing, he knows that destruction is going on; the bine is lashed and torn, the ground is covered with wreck, often to the extent of cart-loads. In vain are "lews" erected. They afford some shelter; but no plan has succeeded so well as that invented by Mr. Thomas Coley, of Maidstone. His method is this. Two rows of 12-ft. poles are fixed permanently in the ground, 12 ft. apart one way and 3 ft. the other. Each couple is braced together by a cross piece 4 ft. 6 in. from the ground. From this piece to the tops of the next, two uprights, which are 16-ft. poles, are laid, fitting into a staple at the lower end and into a wire fork at the upper. These poles are movable. At the gathering-time the bine is cut and the pole is removed altogether, making the picking much more convenient. By this plan the running surface is greater, and the plant gets more sun and air, and in falling over at the ends of the slanting poles it is quite out of the wind. Though a great improvement, this plan has not deprived the hop-gardens of their beauty; they are even more picturesque than with the old plan of three poles to a "hill." Those about Owen's Court, and Gosmere, near Faversham, where Mr. Coley's plan was first tried, look exceedingly beautiful, and the crops are the heaviest in the county.

THE DANISH TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Early in August of this year a cable was laid successfully between Nordby, in the island of Fanø, Denmark, and Calais; the shore end on the French coast terminating at Les Huttes d'Oye, about ten miles east of Calais, and four miles from Gravelines. The need of this extra and independent communication had been long commercially and politically felt, as the German lines were choked by the flow of messages, and



HUNTING-TROPHY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, A MEMORIAL OF NAPOLEON III.

could not be always serviceable. The cable was manufactured by Messrs. Henley, and the Africa and Plata steamers were employed in laying it down, under the superintendence of Mr. Fraser. The length of the cable is 376 miles. Communication having been interrupted about the equinox, the usual tests were successfully applied and the fault discovered by Captain Hoskins on the part of the company. It was all along thought that the defect was very much nearer to the Danish than the French coast, as the result clearly proved it to be.

Les Huttes d'Oye is the spot where the shore end of the cable is taken to French territory. This village, stretched along the flat coast, is built on the sandy "dunes" common in those parts. There are scattered huts on the sea level, which are comfortably and strongly built, and tiled with bright red; each has its pollarded poplar hedges and potato patch. But the village d'Oye lies one mile more inland, where the view is extensive over flat fields, hedgeless and open, which would form natural battle-fields for large modern armies. Here, however, the foot of the German invader never came. The peasantry around are tall and slight men; the women also tall, but hard featured; all having a well-to-do appearance. Les Huttes d'Oye is merely the sea station of the Danish cable, the principal office being at Calais, adjoining the French telegraph bureau. The cable was brought here, as the immense stretch of sand ensured its safety. The operations of the cable, so far, have been successful, and it promises to be an important link between North and Central Europe.

The general assembly of French Freemasons has resolved to abolish the office of Grand Master. The great council of the united lodges is to take the supreme direction of the order in France.

The *Swiss Times* states that the Conseil Administratif of Geneva have concluded the purchase of the fine property of Cropettes, containing about nine acres and a half, for the sum of 335,100 fr., subject to the approval of the Municipal Council. The property is beautifully situated on the wooded slope which rises on the north side of the city at Montbrillant, and the object of the purchase is to lay it out as a park for the inhabitants of the quarters of St. Gervais and Paquis.

The *New York Times* gives an account of a swimming-match in the Harlem River, on Sept. 7, between ten young ladies. The prize was a silk dress valued at 175 dol., and the distance a mile. Miss Gobeoss proved the winner, and Miss Colton was second, the former reaching the stake-boat in forty minutes. Miss Denan led for some time, but resigned her chance for the prize to aid in the rescue of a young man who had accidentally fallen into the water. The spectators resolved to present Miss Denan with a gold watch as a reward for her bravery.

BRADFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Our Illustrations of the last two or three weeks have shown not a few places, scenes, and objects of interest in the town of Bradford and its neighbourhood, upon the occasion of the Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. With reference to the fine building of which a view is now given, we observe that, on the evening of Tuesday week, a conversation was given in the Mechanics' Institute, the directors of that establishment having kindly thrown open the exhibition to the members of the Association. There was a very large attendance, and not the least popular room was one which had been made available as a refreshment-room, belonging to the Central Liberal Club adjoining. An entrance to this had been effected from the gallery of the lecture hall, and the addition proved a welcome relief to the almost crowded rooms of the Institute. The Mayor lately opened the Art-treasures and Industrial Exhibition in these rooms, the object of which is the liquidation of a debt of £5000 still remaining on the building. The exhibition is on a scale of considerable magnitude, including works of art and industry to the number of upwards of a thousand. The collection of oil-paintings and water-colours forms the most prominent feature of the exhibition. The first room devoted to such works contains productions of local artists to the number of about fifty. Along the walls of seven or eight other rooms are arranged paintings by masters of the modern English and foreign schools.

MOVABLE SCHOOLS AT LIVERPOOL.

One of the difficult problems the Liverpool School Board has had to solve is that of providing accommodation for the lowest class of children, who abound in Liverpool. Some time ago the Board determined to erect in a few places temporary penny schools, as trial schools, before more permanent structures should be erected. As in all such cases they would probably have to be put up on sufferance, and to be removable on notice given by the owner of the land, it was of great importance to adopt some plan by which they could be readily erected and taken down again, when required to be re-erected elsewhere, without damage and at little cost. Several architects were invited to send in plans for schools for 600 children, but the designs chosen were those furnished by Mr. J. Mellard Read, of the firm of Messrs. Reade and Goodison, architects and civil engineers, Liverpool. Much delay has occurred in obtaining sites; but the contract for the buildings, consisting of three blocks—namely, for infants', boys', and girls' schools—was at once let to Messrs. Jones and Son, of Liverpool; and the whole of the buildings have been put in frame in the builders' yard for some time past, ready to be erected. It has been decided to divide the blocks; and now two blocks, 80 ft. long by 18 ft. wide, are being put up on land in Love-lane, at the North End, belonging to the Liverpool Dock Board; while one block, 100 ft. by 22 ft., is to be put on land at Toxteth Park, South End, belonging to the Earl of Sefton, and situated at the corner of Mill-street and Yates-street. It is not often that a building is constructed as these have been, before a site has been found for it. A few details of the construction, showing how this has been possible, may be interesting. Except the foundations and the slating, the whole is composed of American spruce. The walls are in sections, 10 ft. long by 10 ft. 9 in. high, framed with with posts 4 in. by 3 in. thick, covered on the outside with inch-thick lap boarding, and lined inside with 3/4-inch rebated vertical boarding. These frames are put together at the junction with an oak tongue, and are well bolted to each other and to the kerbs below. The ends are framed in two pieces, which are of the full heights of the gables. At intervals of 10 ft. apart, and resting on the uprights, are the principals, with backs 9 ft. by 3 ft., held together by iron tie-rods, and footing into cast-iron shoes. When the walls are erected, these principals are simply lifted into their place; purlins are then stretched across, from principal to principal, and the roof is covered with inch-thick spruce sheeting in sections 5 ft. wide, while the length of the slope of the roof is secured with wrought-iron knees and screws. Ventilators are framed in these sheets at intervals, and when all is fixed the boarding is covered with slating. The floor is also framed in sections 5 ft. wide and the length of the width of the school, and secured to the joisting by screws. In each section of the walling is a window or door, as the case may be. The exterior is painted and the interior whitewashed. It will be seen that the building may be put up and taken down again without damage, or the necessity, except in the case of the slating, of driving or drawing a nail. As the whole is constructed in sections 10 ft. long, the school could be lengthened or shortened by additions or detachments of 10 ft. It is thus capable of adaptation to any site or division into any number of schools. The Liverpool School Board has already found the advantage of the system in being able to divide the schools and erect them in two different localities without alteration, and at very little increase of cost. The contract was for £1145. According to the modification adopted, the schools will accommodate 400 children in Love-lane and 300 in Mill-street.

Further information has been received at the Admiralty respecting the attack on the Laroot pirates. The town they occupied surrendered, it seems, with 3000 men, and the stockades and junks were destroyed. According to the despatch the pirates fought well.

Under a new regulation made by the Italian Post Office, in accordance with the present customs laws of Italy, packets consisting of patterns or samples of merchandise sent by post exceeding 8 oz. in weight can no longer be delivered in Italy. Consequently no packets above that weight addressed to Italy can be received hereafter for transmission by the post.

Brazilian news savours of assassination. An attempt was made on the life of President Sarmiento, but ended in the capture of the would-be assassins. At Maranhão an appeal Judge of the mature age of sixty-two has murdered a young woman. The attention of the Senate is about to be engrossed by railway and banking legislation.

The mails to and from the Channel Islands, via Southampton, are now forwarded only four days a week—viz., from London on the nights of Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. From Jersey and Guernsey, on the mornings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. There will be a mail, via Weymouth, leaving London on Tuesday afternoon by 4.50 p.m. train from Paddington (for which letters, &c., may be posted at the chief office up to 3 p.m.), and leaving Jersey and Guernsey on Thursday morning.

The Extra Supplement.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET AT YORK.

The Lord Mayor of York entertained the Lord Mayor of London and the Mayors of two hundred other corporate towns with a banquet in the Guildhall at York on Thursday week. This is the scene of stately and sumptuous festivity, several incidents of which form the subjects of our four Engravings prepared for the Extra Supplement given with the present Number of our Journal.

Most of the provincial Mayors assembled in the city of York on the day before the banquet. The Right Hon. Sir Sydney Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the two Sheriffs and several Aldermen and Common Councillors, with a number of ladies, left London at ten o'clock and arrived at York at a quarter past two, by the Great Northern Railway express train. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs travelled in a saloon carriage, wearing their robes of state. The Lord Mayor of York, with the Aldermen, Town Council, and city officers, met them at the railway station. They were first led, across a crimson-carpeted platform, to luncheon in the adjoining hotel. A procession was then formed to conduct them to the Mansion House of the York Lord Mayor. It was led by the band of the York Artillery Volunteers; first came a long row of carriages, containing members of the York Corporation and provincial Mayors; then the Lord Mayor of York preceded in his carriage the city marshal and the state carriage, with four horses, of the Lord Mayor of London, who was followed by the London sheriffs and aldermen, and by a guard of honour of the York Rifle Volunteers, with their band, the rear of the procession being brought up by a number of private carriages. They passed over the Lendal Bridge, and went on, traversing the same streets as the Prince and Princess of Wales did in 1866, past the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. Wilfrid, past the metropolitan church of St. Peter, better known as York Minster, down Stonegate, then to Sampson-square, along by the market in Parliament-street, over the Ouse Bridge, down Micklegate, and, making a turn by the railway station, back over the Ouse Bridge, and along Coney-street to the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor of London became the guest of his brother of York. In the city business was entirely suspended, nearly all the shops being closed. Some of the streets were fairly canopied with flags, and there were inscriptions of welcome here and there. The Minster bells rang out cheerily, and the streets were thronged with people, heartily cheering the guests of their city.

The company at the Lord Mayor's banquet began to assemble at the Mansion House, in Spurriergate-street, about six o'clock. They passed through the ancient hall of the Mansion House, adorned with red cloth and tropical plants, to the top of the grand staircase, where they were announced to the Lord Mayors by Mr. Harker, the well-known London toastmaster, and had the honour of shaking hands with the representatives of the two first corporations in England. In this hall, which is hung round with portraits of the Lord Mayors of York and Royal visitors to that city, was passed the time until the toastmaster announced that dinner was served; and then the visitors followed the two Lord Mayors down crimson-covered steps, lined with volunteers presenting arms, to the old Guildhall, built in 1411, and still retaining so much of its early freshness that the stone yet shows the chisel marks. Here, in a gallery over the entrance, was the band of the East York Militia, and a few spectators were admitted; the Lady Mayoress and other ladies were in the gallery. All the arrangements had been so well made that everyone found his seat without difficulty.

The Lord Mayor of York had on his right the Lord Mayor of London. At the high table, or within the inclosure of the dais, were the Earl of Feversham, Earl Cathcart, Mr. Sheriff Perkins, Mr. Sheriff White, Lord Houghton, Mr. J. Lowther and Mr. Leaman (the members for the city of York), Major-General D. Lysons, C.B., commanding Northern District, Captain Curtis Hayward, A.D.C., Colonel Seager, Inspector of Yeomanry Cavalry, Colonel Graham, Royal Engineers, Colonel Nason, commanding Sixth Brigade Depot, Colonel Fitzhugh, Inspector of Auxiliary Forces, Mr. Alderman Finnis, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P., Sir J. D. Lawrence, M.P., Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., the Hon. and Very Rev. Augustus Duncombe, Dean of York, the Ven. Archdeacon Jones, the Mayors of Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds; while the heads of the Corporations of more than a hundred other towns were among the general company. In the body of the hall were Sir John Bennett, Mr. Under-Sheriff Crossley, Mr. Frank Lankester, of Southampton, Mr. Augustus Smith, Mr. Philip Waterlow, and about a hundred other gentlemen, mostly connected with municipal corporations.

The hall was decorated by Mr. Gibson Hartley, of York, in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, the town clerk. The wall spaces between the windows and the old oaken octagonal pillars that support the fine wood roof of the hall were decorated with groups of shields of the arms of the Corporations of England and Wales, and around the shields were draped flags, while the lower part of the walls, the pillars, and the gallery were covered with crimson cloth. What with the remarkably fine stained glass illuminated from the outside of the Guildhall, the floral and green decorations, shields and flags, the gas and candles, and épergnes laden with fruit or flowers, and the bright scarlet robes which a few of the Mayors continued to wear, the scene was animated and brilliant, if not beautiful. It would not be rendered more effective, in a pictorial view, for the purpose of our Illustration, by reporting the speeches, which were appropriate to the occasion and all in good taste. The toasts were expressive of loyalty and patriotism, and of particular zeal for the maintenance of all municipal franchises vested in the towns of England, or rather of the United Kingdom.

Father O'Keeffe has broken off his negotiations with Bishop Moran as abruptly as he began them. The terms offered him were absolution and a curate's stipend during good behaviour, provided he resigned his parish. He now announces that he has rejected them with scorn.

Mr. Coxwell recently made an ascent from the Alexandra Park for the purpose of testing the theory of an easterly current, on which Professor Wise and Mr. Donaldson calculated in their proposed Atlantic voyage. He left the ground under the influence of an easterly current, at a temperature of 61 deg. At a height of 2600 feet the balloon veered round in a south-westerly direction, and was carried across the Thames at Chelsea. At 10,000 ft. it kept a level course, but from north to south, and not, as the American aeronauts assumed, from west to east. "The light cloudy streamers far above it were," he says, "drifting in a similar direction, thus proving that, at least on that day, the movement of the upper atmosphere was from pole to pole." The party descended at Buckland, near Box-hill, which Mr. Coxwell says will be found to be nearly due south of his starting-point at Hornsey.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 29.

In describing the French court last week I omitted to call attention to the remarkable display made by M. Deak, the great Parisian manufacturer of decorative faience, who retains his place at the head of ceramic art in France. He appears to have been treated with a great want of appreciation by the French Commission, who assigned him less than half the space he applied for, thereby compelling him to crowd the valuable works which he exhibits too much together, to their manifest disadvantage. M. Deak has no superior in decorative pottery, mural plaques with figure groups, vases, tazzas and platters, his style of execution being illustrated to perfection by a wonderful series of gorgeous Oriental embossings in majolica. His colours, too, are always marvels of beauty; and, although his stand is far from favourably lighted for the perfect exhibition of such delicate productions, their richness cannot fail to strike every eye. Among his collection we find works signed by Messrs. Ranvier, Anker, Gluck, Ehrmann, and Legrain—artists who know how to unite elegant and perfect design with a fine feeling for colour. M. Ranvier excels in painting idyllic subjects, and does not hesitate, in order to give more relief to his figures, to slightly emboss them, colouring them afterwards with delicacy, as was the practice at Capo di Monti. His colleagues, MM. Gluck and Anker, paint, for the most part, figures in the mediæval style, and delight in deep greenish-blue backgrounds. Treading closely on the heels of Deak come Collinot, with his Persian and Japanese faïences, which are especially beautiful, and Pull, a most enthusiastic potter whose imitations of Palissy faience are perfect in their style. Geoffroy, with his exquisite restorations of the Moustier style and careful copies of old Rouen faïences, comes close behind, with Rousseau, whose paintings on enamelled china are most beautiful in their way.

In carpets and tapestry the well-known house of Sallandrouze, father and son, of Aubusson, sustains all its old reputation. The bulk of their exhibits are in the florid old and still more florid modern French style, but they also display one or two quiet Persian-pattern carpets of considerable merit. Their two magnificent pieces of tapestry, symbolical of the city of Paris in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, are noble works. The harmony of the colours is most felicitous, the tints are warm and pure, the faces and flesh of the female figures who personate the French capital admirably executed, and the drapery and backgrounds faultless. MM. Braquenie's stuffs for furniture are, perhaps, the finest in the entire exhibition. They are altogether admirable productions—the workmanship is perfect, the harmonies and contrasts of the tender transparent colours are something exquisite, and the designs are both spirited and graceful, although to English tastes many of them will seem out of place. For instance, as a sofa-covering we are presented with the Rape of Europa; while on an arm-chair we have the finding by Diana of Endymion, with the rising moon and all the accessories of Mr. Longfellow's pretty poem. The covering of another chair presents us with a representation of Don Quixote in his study; while a pretty little *tapis de pied*, bordered with wreaths of flowers, is adorned with the figure of Penelope carrying her distaff. In France, however, it seems to be by no means uncommon to find oneself sitting on a pair of doves, or a true lover's knot traversed by an arrow, a philandering shepherd and shepherdess, or even a waterfall and ancient château; while people think nothing of crushing a splendid bouquet of flowers every time they sit down. The principal piece of tapestry displayed by MM. Braquenie depicts a wolf-hunt, and is remarkable for the energetic conception of the design.

Among the French exhibitors of bronzes—of whom Barbedienne is the chief—we must not ignore M. Thiebaut, who displays the monster lion which stands on a lofty pedestal in the great Rotunda. The same manufacturer exhibits a large collection of statues and statuettes, many after Olesinger, and known to all who have visited the Paris salon of late years. Royer exhibits grand garniture de cheminées in the Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI. styles, and magnificent decorative vases in marble, onyx, and gilt-bronze. Susse and Servant, Lemaire and Levy display many remarkable art-bronzes; and Faneze frères expose the magnificent bronze cup presented to M. de Lesseps, symbolising the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez. The same firm also exhibit a handsome aiguière in repoussé silver; two fine cups with repoussé designs, one representing Spring and the other the birth of Amphitrite; besides a splendid clock in lapis lazuli, enriched with allegorical ornaments in silvered and gilt bronze. Then comes Baguès, with his clocks, candelabra, and chandeliers; and Bellenger-Fasbender, with his handsome bronzed girandoles, fire-dogs, and fenders.

The remainder of the western nave having been described in preceding letters, we must now pass across the Rotunda to the corresponding nave, where Austria has her profuse display. Right at the entry of this nave stands the stall of MM. Kobek and Ägidi, the Court jewellers, who display, among other wonderful parures, an historical necklace of brilliants, value £50,000, which Napoleon I. presented to his wife, the Empress Maria Louisa. The great Stewart diamond, from South Africa, valued at nearly £40,000, figures also among their display, which is rich in coronets, necklaces, brooches, and bracelets of enormous value. In the Rotunda also, at a stone's-throw from MM. Kobek and Ägidi's case, are the stalls of Biedermann and Granichs-laedten. The former exhibits many dazzling parures, the most remarkable of which is one in diamonds and rubies, executed to adorn the gorgeous state costume of a wealthy Hungarian magnate. The display of MM. Granichs-laedten and Co., who show both plate and jewellery, is equally brilliant, and abounds in objects of great worth.

The jewellers' and goldsmiths' art has attained rare perfection in Vienna, thanks to the liberal encouragement of the wealthy Austrian and Hungarian nobility; and in the adjoining nave a vast number of valuable parures and surtouts will be found. The Austrian display is resplendent with those innumerable *objets de luxe* for which she is so famed. Besides the rich and brilliant jewellery, there are rare marqueterie, gorgeous upholstery, rich and intricate leather-work, bronzes, all kinds of nicknacks, and a wealth of amber and carved meerschaum which will have irresistible fascination for Western smokers. But where she appears with the most marked effect is in her courts of glass, where innumerable sparkling lustres suspended in profusion among falling showers of glancing drops hang over one, the walls being lined with resplendent mirrors, and the centre of the gallery occupied by tables covered with dazzling crystal and magnificent Bohemian ware of every hue.

Assembled in the eastern nave are the stalls of August and Theodor Klein, Franz Bergmann, Joseph Ott, Anton Bing, Louis Bohm, Jacques Küw, Ignaz Luksch, F. Neiber, Carl Wenisch, and others, who display every species of "*Wiener artikel*," as those elegant leather, papier-maché, bronze, and carved wood nicknacks, for which the Austrian capital is renowned, are displayed. Some of the most charming of these

are the cigar-cases ornamented with delicate paintings of women and children and microscopical flowers. Many of the photographic albums are also superb, and their bronzed, gilt, jewelled, and enamelled leather, ivory, and mother-of-pearl bindings are frequently exquisite works of art. By no one has this branch of trade been carried to a higher perfection than by August Klein, who sustains his world-wide reputation by an admirable display. I spoke a few minutes ago of the Vienna meerschaums. In the Austrian capital the art of meerschaum-carving has reached the highest possible point of perfection, and Vienna supplies every part of the smoking world with her elegant, tasteful, and at the same time remarkably cheap pipes, cigar and cigarette holders. A whole court is set aside for exhibits of this nature, every possible variety of which is displayed in great profusion. The commercial branch of the Viennese bronze trade is also admirably represented at the Exhibition; and the candlesticks and chimney ornaments displayed by MM. Dziedzinski and Hanusch, who supplied the beautiful ornamental bronze-work of the new Vienna opera-house, and the handsome chandeliers of Hollaibach, are equal to many of those shown in the French court.

THE VIENNA CATTLE SHOW.

One of the distinctive features of the Vienna Exhibition will have been the horse and cattle shows, held in a vast inclosed space in the Prater, to the east of the Weltanstellung. At the present moment a horse show, at which specimens of all the finest breeds of Eastern Europe will be found, is taking place, and in a few days there will be a series of races for prizes to be contributed by the Emperor, the Archdukes, the Exhibition authorities, and the Viennese Municipality. The principal is the Exhibition prize of £1363 (15,000 florins), with a piece of plate valued at £100, added to a sweepstakes of £27 each.

At the cattle, sheep, and pig show, of which an illustration is given in this Number, Great Britain appeared to singular advantage, and none of the animals exhibited surpassed our beautiful shorthorns, our pure Southdown and Shropshire sheep, and our splendid Windsor and Berkshire pigs. Mr. Smith, of Sutton Mill, Yorkshire, and Mr. J. Fowler, of the Prebendal Farm, Aylesbury, each secured medals of merit for their magnificent roan steers—beautiful compact animals, without their equals in the show. Italy sent an interesting collection of her great white Reggio, Novara, Lucca, Pinerolo, and Arezzo steers and cows, such as the traveller meets in hundreds grazing on the banks of the Arno or in the Piedmontese plains. The great majority of these beasts being intended for draught, there was a slight want of flesh about them, but otherwise they were handsome and well proportioned. Germany, represented by the Montafuner, Simmenthaler, Freiburg and Oldenburg, West and East Friesland Dutch and shorthorn breeds, secured a large number of prizes, the majority being awarded to members of the familiar black and white Hollander race. In the Austrian section Baron Romaszhan, of Horodenka, secured a first-class prize for a remarkably handsome silver grey Podoli calf, and Herr Stift received several medals for his splendid Murzthaler oxen. Some of the finest cattle exposed here was that displayed by the great Austrian and German noblemen, Princes Schwarzenberg, Liechtenstein and Schaumburg-Lippe, the Archduke Albert and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Prince Schwarzenberg's powerful Bernese cows and delicate cream-coloured, compact Marihofer shorthorns were much admired. The Styrian and Tyrolese exhibitions were extremely interesting, as was also the Hungarian, where each stall had its attendant keeper, clothed in an elaborately-embroidered loose white robe, or an ample white woollen cloak adorned with arabesques of red and blue braid, and wearing fabulous head-gear and high boots. Here one found the magnificent Almásy and Csáky cattle, with their white bodies, bluish-gray heads, and branching horns, the tips of many of which were at least five feet apart. The most attractive part of the Hungarian show, however, was the separate pen of the Kapuvár Agricultural Society, situated near the entrance to the grounds, and forming the centre subject of our sketch, and where some splendid cattle, with handsome shapes and graceful heads, of a breed reared by Prince Esterhazy, were displayed. By the side of the pen where they were confined rose a curious, tent-like Hungarian hut, with a dog-kennel, a primitive fireplace composed of three cross poles, from which hung an iron pot, and a well, which one had to look down the trunk of a hollow tree to discover. Scattered round about, seated on benches outside or lying cosily inside the hut, were Hungarian peasants, in the most picturesque of their striking national costumes.

In the pig and sheep sheds, where Great Britain made a very satisfactory display, Lords Sondes and Walsingham each obtained medals of progress for their splendid Southdowns, Lord Chesham a similar award for his unequalled Shropshires, and Mr. Russell, of Horton Kirby, for his fine long-wooled Kents; while Messrs. Swanwick, Fowler, and Duckering, the first exhibiting Berkshire, the second Windsor, and the third Lincolnshire pigs, each secured medals for merit. France displayed some fine merinos from Rambouillet and La Pommeraye; Italy some little Bergamos and tall Bergamaschi; and Germany principally merinos, electorals, and negrettis, the finest coming from Pomerania and Silesia. Austria and Hungary showed every variety of merino, pure and crossed, that it is possible to have; the latter, moreover, displaying a few curious Wallachian sheep; and Russia, singular as it may seem, a few pure Spanish. Germany had pigs of English breeds to show, but Italy sent some curious little black hogs unknown in this country; while Austria followed in the steps of Germany, and Hungary offered for inspection its ferocious woolly Mangalicza swine, one of which is depicted in the drawing we engrave.

A meeting was held at Brighton, last Saturday, to further the erection of a school of art and science. The cost is to be about £5000. Many liberal donations have been made, and there is a fair prospect of success.

Major Moncrieff's new development of a self-elevating gun-carriage has been subjected to a preliminary course of experiment at Woolwich. Its distinctive feature is a cylinder containing water and compressed air, on which the force of recoil operates by means of a piston. The working of the carriage elicited general admiration.

Nitah Surawongse, a young Siamese noble, destined to occupy a high military position in his own country, applied, in January, 1872, for permission to undergo a course of military training with one of her Majesty's regiments, and the second battalion 22nd Regiment, then at Aldershot, was selected by the Commander-in-Chief to receive the distinguished young stranger. Here he applied himself with the utmost assiduity to master all the details of his future profession, for which he displayed remarkable aptitude; and on quitting the regiment, in December last, he carried with him the friendship and esteem of all with whom he had come in contact. On leaving he presented a handsome centrepiece of solid silver (manufactured by Messrs. Elkington) to the officers of the regiment.



PRIZE ANIMALS AT THE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE SHOW OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

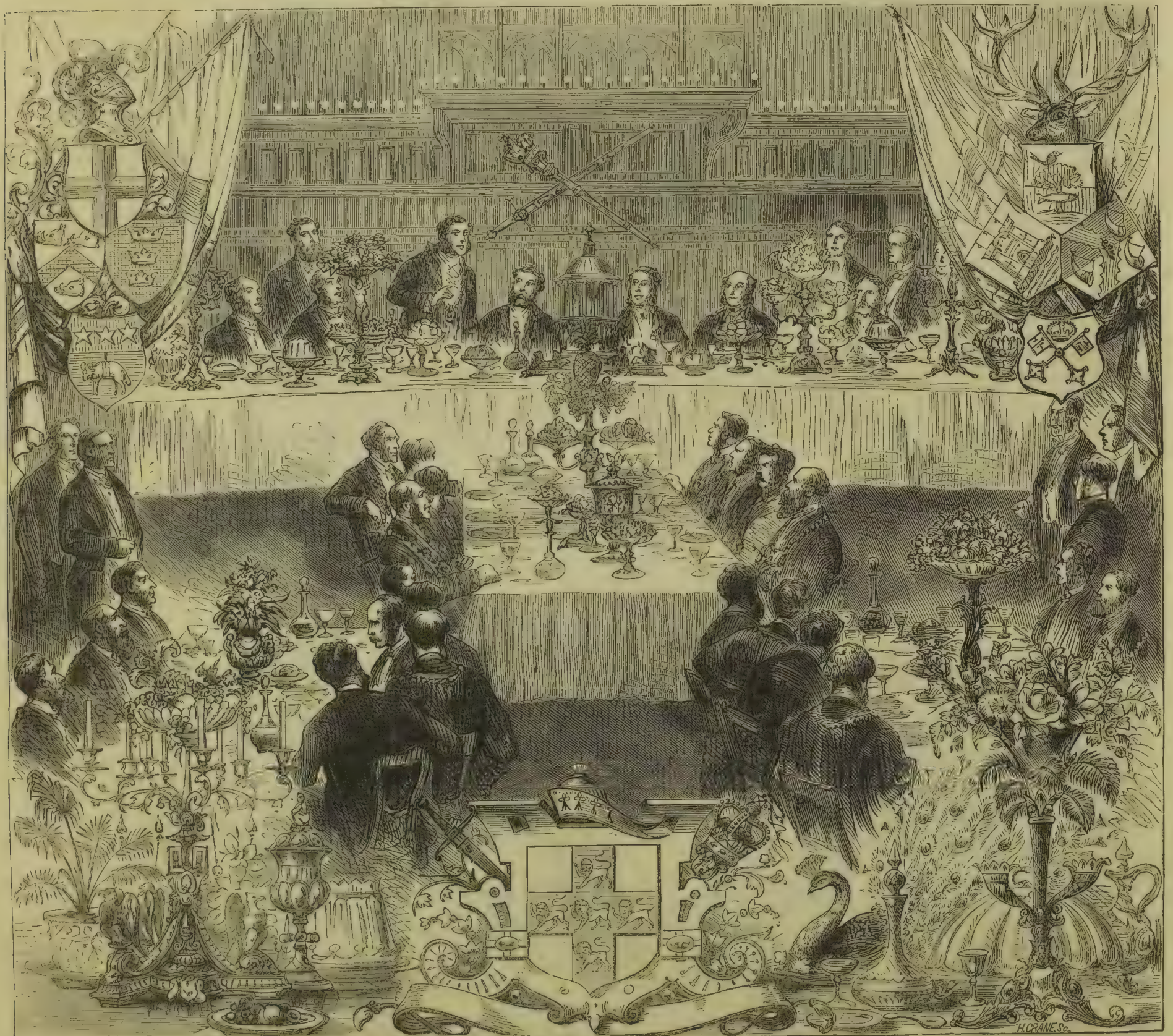
THE MAYORS' BANQUET AT YORK.



RECEPTION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.



PROCESSION TO DINNER, LED BY THE LORD MAYOR OF YORK.



THE LORD MAYOR'S TABLE.

THE MAYORS' BANQUET AT YORK.



DINNER OF THE LORD MAYORS AND MAYORS IN THE GUILDHALL.



KROLL'S GARDENS, BERLIN.

Archæology of the Month.

Arrangements have been made for the Archæological Congress which is to take place next year in Russia. It will be held at Kiev, from Aug. 13 to Aug. 17. The Grand Duke Constantine will be the honorary president. The principal feature will be an exhibition of antiquities from all the Slavonic countries, dating from pre-historic times to the end of the fourteenth century. There will be an "archæological excursion" along the shores of the Dnieper, from Vushgorod to Kanef. Explorations will be made among the ruins of the neighbourhood, and some of the Kurgans, or tumuli, within easy reach of Kiev will be opened.

The Bedfordshire Archæological Society, this year, visited St. Albans. The company took a cursory view of Barnard's Heath, north of the town, with its earthworks—the scene of the Yorkists' defeat under the Earl of Warwick, at the hands of Margaret of Anjou in 1461, in "the second battle of St. Albans." Upon their return the archæologists alighted at the clock tower, said to have been built between 1402 and 1427: possibly it may have been erected at first to bring the curfew-bell near to the centre of the town. The whole is a very curious structure, and unique in this country. St. Michael's Church is the resting-place of Lord Bacon, Baron of Verulam, and Viscount of St. Albans. His alabaster statue fills a recess in the north wall of the chancel: he is represented in his chancellor's robes, reclining in an elbow-chair. The party next turned their steps towards the third of Abbot Wulsin's foundations, the church of St. Stephen, on the Roman road of Watling-street. The return path to St. Albans afforded a distant view of the ruins of Sopwell Nunnery. Camden and Stukeley record the tradition that Henry VIII. was here married to Anne Boleyn. The venerable Abbey of St. Albans proved very attractive.

At the Somersetshire Archæological Society's meeting, held at Wells, the beautiful cathedral was visited and illustrated. Among other attractions, the Rev. Prebendary Scarth read a paper descriptive of an inscribed stone which was found within the Roman station at Sea-mills. He combated the idea of a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries that the stone was Mithraic, contending that it was a Christian tombstone. The Rev. Prebendary Earle regarded the word "Spes" engraved on the stone as a religious sentiment, and not a name, as had been suggested.

The Yorkshire Archæological Association visited York this year. Mr. Barber read a paper on the Guildhall and the Guilds, the Council Chamber, and the Mansion House. The company next visited the cathedral, and inspected the nave, the north transept, the chapter-house, presbytery, choir, and crypt. They then inspected the remains of the multangular tower, parts of the Roman walls, more subsequent city walls; St. Mary's Abbey, St. Leonard's Hospital, and the Hospitium.

A party of archæologists recently inspected a series of camps, mounds, and earthworks, which were discovered during the past year, by Mr. J. T. Burgess, in central Warwickshire. The first of these earthworks is a large trenched camp, near Claverton, in Barmoor Wood. A deep fosse surrounds an elliptical area, which is connected with a level plateau by a narrow causeway; the hill is sharply escarped, and surrounding the whole are traces of terraced valla. On Yarningdale hill, to the east, is a twin tumulus; and some three miles north is the great mound of Donnile, near Henly-in-Arden, on which the De Montfords erected their castle of Beaudesert. This camp is one of a series of ancient frontier fortresses lying within the forest of Arden, on the northern bank of the Avon. In Oakley Wood, between Banbury and Warwick, the party inspected a formidable vallum and fosse, inclosing an area of some six acres, pronounced of decidedly military character. This intrenchment lies three miles from the Roman camp at Chesterton, and is one mile to the north of the Fosse-way. Previously unknown mounds and intrenchments at Hodnell, Frizmore-hill, and Bowshot-wood were pointed out by Mr. Burgess, who then led the party to the woods which skirt Redhill, above Wellesborne, where is a series of intrenchments of a peculiar character and of great extent.

The Monmouth and Caerleon Antiquarian Association held their annual meeting in Usk Castle, the history of which was traced by the president from the time of William the Conqueror.

At Leicester, 15, Newarke-street, has been excavated, at 7ft. depth, a large leaden coffin, inclosed in a wooden chest, which crumbled away. The coffin lay east and west, and contained a skeleton, of which the skull is very fine and perfect, and is of the dolichocephalic or longheaded type. Fragments of Samian ware were also found in excavating. The date of the interment is presumed Roman, or between Roman and mediæval times.

In excavating for the foundations of a new building at the bottom of Queen Victoria-street has been laid bare a portion of the Old Wall Brook, as well as some ancient pottery, and a few gold trinkets; besides a number of bones, considered to be those of Saxons, Romans, and ancient Britons.

The demolition of one of the canonical houses attached to the cathedral of Norwich has exposed to view the remains of the Norman refectory of the Benedictine convent, discovering many features of great interest to the archæologist. This is almost the only instance of a Norman refectory existing in England in so perfect a state. The stones in many places have been reddened by fire, a memorial of the great conflagration of the cathedral and its buildings in 1272, arising out of a quarrel between the prior and the citizens.

The tomb of Joshua, the son of Nun, is stated to have been discovered by M. Guérin, the French explorer in Palestine. The tomb is situated at Tigné, the ancient Timnath Serath, the heritage of Joshua. In the hill at this spot one tomb has a vestibule into which the light of day penetrates, and the place has nearly 300 niches for lamps. The vestibule gives entrance to two chambers, one containing fifteen receptacles for coffins, and the other but one, in which M. Guérin supposes the body of Joshua to have been deposited; and he thinks he has discovered strong evidence of this in the statement that the sharp flint knives with which Joshua used to circumcise the Children of Israel at Gilgal were buried in his tomb. On removing the dirt from the floor of the tomb, a large number of flint knives were found, as well as in Gilgal, the passage of the Jordan. The pillars in the vestibule of the tomb are surrounded by a fillet, in the style of Egyptian monuments.

Lambeth Palace repairs are nearly completed. The Lollards' Tower has been newly roofed, and the whole structure restored, and is now occupied by the Bishop of Lichfield as a town house. The Gate Tower, erected by Cardinal Morton about 400 years ago, has also been restored; the library, built by Wren, has been repaired, and the adjacent manuscript-room repaired and rendered fireproof; it contains the records of the palace and many precious manuscripts, one of which bears, it is alleged, the signature of Canute.

St. Martin Outwich Church removal has been commenced, the parish being united with that of St. Helen, Bishopsgate. The parish of St. Martin is one of the oldest in the City. One of its monuments, dated 1385, is said to be the earliest citizen monument in London; it is to John Oteswich and his wife.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The continuity of extra-Parliamentary utterances has been unbroken. No day without a speech, or many speeches, from conciliating and confidence-asking members to sympathetic and appreciative constituents. The Conservatives are all agog about the believed reaction of their principles, and the Liberals are forcing themselves to deride the idea that they and their political doctrines are in decadence. It would ill congrue with the position he now holds in the House if the appearance of Sir Massey Lopes before a portion of his electorate were not to be mentioned with all appropriate reverence. Be it understood that last Session, when the subject of local taxation was being, so to speak, flirted with by the Government, Sir Massey Lopes, as the leader under whom that decisive victory was gained over the Ministry on this question, demeaned himself with quiet dignity. During the tedious discussions on the rating bills—in which the Opposition, having the better knowledge of the details of the subject, bothered those on the Treasury bench who had the carriage of the bills, not a little—he, as he well might, did not constantly intervene and deliver himself *ex cathedra*, but contented himself with a speechlet or two, general in their terms, and signifying that he was aware that all that was going on was nearly a sham, and that he and those who support him bided their time. When he was communicating with his friends at Doddbrooke the other day he expressed himself contented with the situation as regarded local taxation, inasmuch as it had made some progress. After his manner, he was rough upon the Government for their ignoring the agricultural interest, while he uttered some sentiments as to the relations between landlord and tenant, which must have been gratifying to his audience.

Having been assisting at the inauguration of a Working-Man's Constitutional Association at Newton Abbott, Sir John Kennaway, one of the members for East Devon, is obvious as a subject for remark. A year or two ago, when he was a fledgling in the House, some efforts which he made to "imp his wings" were promising, and it was thought that when he really began to fly he would fly high. Last Session he had an opportunity complete for showing what real quality was in him—that is, he made a long speech. It must be said that he did not take the assembly he addressed by storm; and though it would be inexact to say that he did not handle his subject knowingly, yet he was not, as was expected, epigrammatic and pointed; and, indeed, there were some insensate persons who declared that he was dull, if not prosy. However, he has in him the elements of a good member, and it is more than likely that he is well regarded in his electoral district, and rhetorically, as compared with at least one of his Devonshire colleagues, who was with him on the occasion, he must "stick fiery off indeed."

The name of Sir John Lubbock is nearly famous as a man most "various." As a legislator he has done well; for he, a private member, has actually passed an Act which has produced a sort of social revolution, inasmuch as it has added to the few holidays which the population at large enjoy in this country, and that without any circumlocution or pretext of saints' days, or days of nominal religious observance. Then, when he can catch the Speaker's eye, he is sure to enlist the attention of the House, though he was unlucky last Session, having had to wait in vain, night after night, for some special motion which he wanted to bring on; while a bill which he introduced providing for the preservation of ancient monuments stuck for months at its second reading, and collapsed in the last days of legislation, and is only in supposition and hope of revival next year. To the electors of Maidstone, whom he represents, and whom he has been lately addressing, it may be said that the best thing they can do is to keep Sir John Lubbock as their member for as long as he is desirous of holding that position, inasmuch as by him they gain a prominence in the House of Commons, which few constituencies enjoy. Recently Sir John has been helping the good folk of that borough to expand an institution which is in its midst, with which he is sure to sympathise, the existence of which is, on the face of it, creditable to Maidstone, and which is called the Working Men's Science Classes.

When one learns by hearsay that Lord John Manners has been addressing an agricultural meeting on the prosaic subject of beef and mutton, one wonders whether he treated that question in the exalted, excited style which characterises all his speeches in the House. Surely he could not talk of bullocks in that loud, high-pitched tone of voice, in that eager aggressive manner, and in that inflated language which he uses in the House, when, as his custom is, he is abusing Ministers as incapables, and something worse. Probably that genial side of his temperament which he is known to possess is turned towards his rustic audience, and he makes things as pleasant for them as he makes things unpleasant for those to whom he addresses himself in Parliament. Around the noble Lord at Loughborough, which was the scene of his recent appearance, were several Parliamentary satellites. Thus there was Mr. Unwin Heygate, who, if solidity and gravity of demeanour and solemnity of utterance are indications of wisdom, must be a very sage; there were Mr. Clowes, who is an invisible (in the House) representative of Leicestershire, and Colonel Dyott, who must have been an importation from Staffordshire specially for that occasion, and who exhibits so wonderful a talent for silence in his place in Parliament that it could hardly have been with an expectation that he would contribute to the oratory of the occasion that he was invited to the meeting.

It is more than probable that few people are aware that there are three Mr. Brights in the House. To those who are so ill-informed, let there be presented Mr. Richard Bright, who no doubt worthily, though silently, represents East Somersetshire, who has been lately shining—or glimmering, as the case may be—as a star at Frome, where there has been a cheese exhibition, as well as an exhibition of members, of whom Mr. Henry Lopes was one, he being in the situation of suitor to the borough, from which Mr. Thomas Hughes makes his exit when the present Parliament dies, either a violent death or by inanition. Then, at a social gathering at Burslem, met Sir Smith Child, a sturdy county Conservative, and Mr. Roden, a Liberal and something more, out of the Potteries; and perhaps the most notable sentiment which the county member uttered was that there was too much talk in the House; and certainly he verifies his opinion by his practice; for he does not contribute to the babble which he deprecates, though Mr. Roden is often striving to do what he can towards multiplication of speeches.

Soon after the election of 1868 Mr. Alderman Carter, a new Radical M.P. for Leeds, made one or two attempts to make himself heard, but somehow there was no such fascination in his oratory as to induce encouragement to be given to its pouring forth, and so he sank into silence for a long time. In the penultimate days of last Session some inspiration came upon him, and on several occasions he speechified to the twenty-five or so members that were left. During the recess he has been keeping up continuity in loquacity; once presiding over a home-rule meeting, where, almost on his own confession, he was surprised that anything so

rich and rare as himself should have been found there. Apparently he was more at his ease when he was, last week, addressing a Leeds Radical Reform Association, and he was bold in assertion that the last Session had not been wasted, probably because he himself was busy in a sort of way; and he seemed hopeful of the standing together of the Liberal party against the alleged Conservative reaction, if Mr. Gladstone would display his wonted activity of mind—a phrase which, being interpreted, means that the Liberals want a good round scheme of demolition, which would be exciting.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have just issued some pleasing music that will be welcome in drawing-room circles. That well-known and successful composer of songs and ballads, Miss Virginia Gabriel, has set some sentimental lines by Russell Gray, "Words, vain Words," to an expressive melody that lies within a limited compass of voice. Another name that has been long associated with ballad music is that of Miss Elizabeth Philp, whose setting of "Restored" (lines by C. J. Rowe) again exemplifies that lady's power of writing effectively for the singer within a small range of voice, and with an avoidance of executive difficulties.

A set of five songs, by Mrs. Harvey, of Ickwell Bury, attests both the literary and musical skill of that lady. The titles of these pieces are "Maying," "I'm faithful to thee," "The Song of the Water Nymphs," "On a dewy summer morning," and "Jeanie." The last named, a ballad, has been sung by Madame Sainton-Dolby. In these, and in her setting of Burns's lines, "The winter now is past," Mrs. Harvey has shown a nice perception of melodic phrasing appropriate to the sentiment to be expressed. One or two points in the accompaniments are open to objection, such as the consecutive octaves between the bass and the vocal melody in the last line of the first page of "Maying;" but these are probably mere slips of the pen, and are easily corrected, in the case just referred to, by changing the bass to C.

Messrs. Boosey's "Royal Edition" of national songs has been further extended by the issue of "The Songs of Ireland," just published in large octavo size, uniform with the preceding volumes of English, Scottish, and Welsh melodies. The collection now referred to is edited by Mr. J. L. Molloy, who has arranged new symphonies and accompaniments. Fifty of Moore's Irish melodies are given, besides many celebrated songs, with the original words and some well-known airs expressly adapted to suitable verses. The interest and the extent of the contents of this volume render it a worthy pendant to its predecessors.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have added Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte" ("Il Flauto Magico") to their valuable series of the octavo edition of operas. This renowned work, belonging to the latter period of Mozart's career, and including some of his most popular melodies, is given with the original German text, and an English translation by Madame Macfarren, the musical editorship having been in the competent hands of Mr. Berthold Tours. As in previous volumes of the series, valuable indications are given throughout of the leading orchestral effects of the score.

The "Organist's Quarterly Journal" (also published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) has now reached its nineteenth issue. The contents of the last number are varied and interesting, comprising marches by Mr. C. E. Horsley, Mr. J. H. Wallis, and Mr. J. Pattinson, an introductory voluntary by Dr. Verrinder, a postlude by Mr. B. Tours, a romance by Mr. R. F. Brion, and an andante pastorale by Mr. J. Tomlinson.

The "Musical Monthly," published by Messrs. Enoch and Sons and edited by Sir J. Benedict, has now reached nine issues in its double shape—pianoforte pieces and songs. The latest numbers contain, in the former division, some very pleasing pieces in a great variety of styles. Among the many names of those who have contributed to this department are those of Franz Abt, E. M. Delaborde, H. A. Wollenhaupt, E. Silas, and Berthold Tours. The collection of songs will be found quite worthy of comparison with the instrumental pieces. Here, again, we recognise some well-known names—M. Gounod, Franz Abt, Henry Smart, Chevalier de Kontski, Charles Salaman, J. L. Hatton, Madame Sainton-Dolby, and others have produced some pieces that offer abundant variety and contrast between the lighter and more serious styles. The work is beautifully printed, the music is copyright, and yet the price is only ninepence per number.

The gold medal of the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich for this year has been awarded to Lieutenant E. Clayton, of No. 1 battery, 10th brigade, Royal Artillery, for the best essay on "The Principles which Regulate the Efficiency of Artillery Projectiles."

The Postmaster-General has issued a pamphlet drawing the attention of the public to the advantages of postal telegraph cards, post-office savings banks (in which we learn there are now 1,535,000 depositors), Government insurances and annuities, and especially to the great assistance they could give to the Post Office by the general adoption of street-door letter-boxes.

At a public meeting held in Liverpool, on Monday, convened by the Mayor, a committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the establishment of a fine-art gallery in that town. The estimated cost of the proposed gallery is £25,000, and five Liverpool gentlemen have already promised contributions of £1000 each.

A public meeting was held in Birmingham Townhall, on Monday, in reference to the Ashantee war, and resolutions adopted expressing regret at the outbreak of hostilities, a hope that our settlements on the Gold Coast would continue to be limited to trading stations, and throwing suspicion on the Fantees of having, on the strength of the British protectorate, needlessly quarrelled with the Ashantees.

The public gardens, purchased and beautified by Mr. Julius Brenchley, of Milgate Park, and the museum, containing his collection of birds, shells, ivories, bronzes, &c., together costing upwards of £20,000, were thrown open to the public, last week, amid great rejoicing. At half past two p.m., the Mayor and Corporation of Maidstone walked in procession from the Townhall to the gardens, and declared them open. At four there was a luncheon in the Townhall, and in the evening a conversazione was held in the museum. The munificent donor did not live to see the completion of a work in which he had taken so great an interest. He died last February.

Professor Williamson, President of the British Association, distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Liverpool School of Science yesterday week; on Monday the Bishop of Manchester presented the prizes gained during the past year to the successful pupils of the Salford Working Men's College, Great George-street; and Sir John Lubbock distributed, last week, the prizes to members of the science classes, in connection with the Maidstone Working Men's Club, who have successfully passed the Government examinations.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR R. R. MACKENZIE, BART.

Sir Robert Ramsay Mackenzie, tenth Baronet, of Coul, Ross-shire, died on the 19th ult., at 6, Atherstone-terrace, South Kensington. He was born July 21, 1811, the fourth son of Sir George Steuart Mackenzie, Bart., F.R.S., Vice-President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, by his wife, Mary, fifth daughter of the late Donald MacLeod, Esq., of Geanies, Ross-shire; and was brother to Sir William Mackenzie, ninth Baronet, whom he succeeded, Dec. 21, 1868. Sir Robert was at one time Colonial Treasurer, and afterwards Premier of Queensland. He married, in 1846, Louisa Alexandrina, daughter of Richard Jones, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales, M.L.C., and had, besides four daughters, an only son, now Sir Arthur George Ramsay Mackenzie, who was born May 2, 1866.

SIR W. D. GODFREY, BART.

Sir William Duncan Godfrey, third Baronet, of Bushfield (now Kilcoleman Abbey), in the county of Kerry, J.P., whose death at his residence in Kerry is just announced, was born Aug. 31, 1797, the eldest son of Sir John Godfrey, second Baronet, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of John Cromie, Esq., of Cromore. His family, which claimed to be of the Kentish Godfreys, was established in Ireland by Major John Godfrey, who obtained, temp. Charles II., a very extensive grant of land for his public services. Sir William married, Oct. 14, 1824, Maria Theresa, second daughter of John Coltsmann, Esq., of Flesk Castle, in the county of Kerry, and had seven sons and two daughters. He succeeded to the baronetcy at the decease of his father, in 1841, and the title now devolves on his eldest son, Sir John Fermor Godfrey, as fourth Baronet. He was born in 1828; and was married, in 1856, to Mary Cordelia, only child of Thomas White Scutt, Esq., of Clapham House, Lillington, Sussex.

MR. CLAY, M.P.

James Clay, Esq., M.P. for Hull, who died on the 26th ult., was born in 1804, the son of the late James Clay, a London merchant, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of William Emes, Esq., of Bowbridge, Derbyshire, and Elvetham Park, Hants. He was educated at Winchester, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1827. Following his father's pursuits, he became an eminent merchant of this City, and, advocating extreme Liberal views, was elected M.P. for Hull in 1847. In 1837 he had unsuccessfully contested Beverley, and in 1841 the borough for which he afterwards sat. He married, in 1830, Eliza Camilla, daughter of Joseph Allen Woolrych, Esq., of Weobley, Herefordshire, and by her, who died in 1855, had four sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Harry Ernest Clay, Esq., for some time Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, and subsequently Secretary of Legation at Berne, assumed the additional surnames and arms of Ker-Seymer by Royal licence, in 1864, on his marriage with Gertrude, the only child and heiress of the late Henry Ker-Seymer, Esq., of Hanford, M.P. for Dorsetshire.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The confirmation of the will and two codicils of the Right Hon. John Alexander, Earl of Hopetoun, granted by the Commissariat of Linlithgow, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 11th ult.; the inventory of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounts to nearly £95,000. The executor-nominate is testator's eldest son, John Adrian Louis, now Earl of Hopetoun.

The will of the Hon. Henry Wodehouse, late of No. 24, Upper Brook-street, who died on Aug. 20, at Athens, was proved, on the 22nd ult., by Philip Henry Wodehouse Currie, the acting executor, the personalty being sworn under £20,000. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his widow, the Hon. Mrs. Mary Livingstone Wodehouse, absolutely.

The will and codicil of Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, Bart., of Everleigh, and of Eastleigh Lodge, near Warminster, Wilts, were proved, on the 23rd ult., by Ambrose Goddard Lethbridge and William Thomas Longbourne, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £20,000. The testator leaves his furniture to his wife for life, and the residue of his property among his children except his eldest son, John Dugdale Astley.

The will, with six codicils, of Lieutenant-General Robert Martin-Leake, of Woodhurst, Oxted, Surrey, was proved, on the 15th ult., by Charles Francis Gale, the nephew, the acting executor, the personalty being sworn under £14,000. The testator directs his executor to offer his "Madonna," by Guido, to the trustees of the National Gallery, and if they decline to purchase it he is to sell it by public auction. Various provisions are made for Miss Maria Jackson, and the residue of his estate testator gives to the children of his sister, Lucy Gale.

The will and codicil of Mr. Thomas Rock Shute, of Watford, Herts, were proved, on Aug. 1, by Harry Preston Thomson, John James, and John Lawrie, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths upon trust for his son, Walter Thomas Shute, £8000, and the residue to his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Georgina Thomson.

The wills of the following persons have recently been proved—viz., Dame Harriott Mary Marley Macgregor, under a nominal sum; the Hon. Elizabeth Anne Wyndham, under £6000; Colonel the Hon. Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie, under £6000; Robert Hayes, late of Iver, Bucks, and 60, Russell-square, under £35,000; John Pullman, late of Grove End, Chiswick, under £35,000; Edgar Barker, late of Oxford-square, Paddington, under £35,000; and Henry Brown, late of Cheltenham, under £25,000.

Mr. Joshua John Peele, banker, of Shrewsbury, left to his sons, Ernest Moultrie and Arthur John, £5000 each (the sum was wrongly given at £4000 last week), in addition to liberal provisions made to both in the testator's lifetime.

Last Saturday the Archbishop of Canterbury opened at Croydon a new hospital, intended to meet the requirements of that parish, which contains a population of nearly 60,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

MAPLE-DURHAM.—Another selection from the games played in the Vienna tourney is being prepared for publication, so you need not fear missing the best.

Knight, Garrick Club.—The lines in question are by Mrs. Browning.

C. I. P. D.—No; he retired from the chess arena some years ago, and is engaged in business at New Orleans.

SENEX.—The match by correspondence between the City of London Chess Club and the Vienna is resumed, and is likely to be concluded before many weeks are past.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1543 has been received from I. N. K.—Race Field—A. B. C.—Charley—M. P.—D. C. L.—Fred and George—Hib.—B. A.—Cowbridge—Sam Slick—Try again—F. R. S.—Ralph and Mary—S. B.—Q. E. D.—Percy St. J.—Box and Cox—Manningtree—Phillis and Strephon—Sandgate—C. M.—Little Dorrit—Manfred and Man Friday—W. F. B.

The chief part of our notices to chess correspondents are postponed till next week.

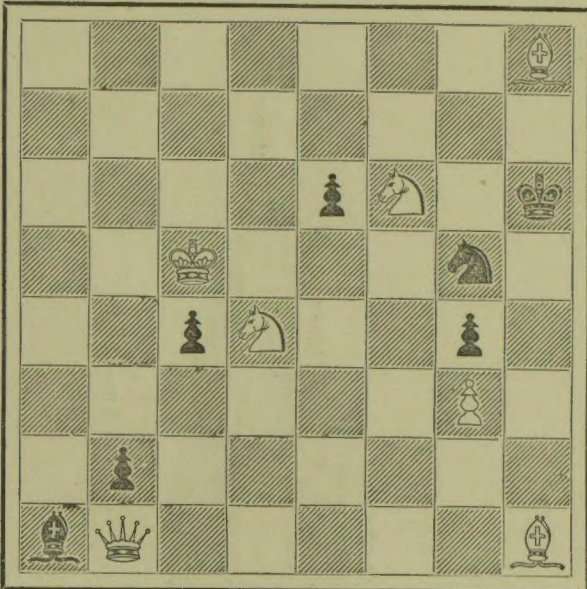
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1543.

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. R to Q 4th | R to Q B 6th | 3. R to K 6th | Any move |
| 2. R to K 4th | (best) | 4. R gives mate. | |
| | Kt to Q 6th (best) | | |

PROBLEM No. 1545.

By Mr. I. PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN VIENNA.

A stubbornly-fought Game between Mr. GELBPUHS, one of the best players in Austria, and Mr. HAMEL, president of the Nottingham Chess Club.

(Fianchetto di Donna.)

| | | | |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| BLACK (Mr. G.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. G.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to Q Kt 3rd | 27. Q to K Kt 3rd | B to Q 4th |
| 2. P to Q 4th | B to Q Kt 2nd | 28. Q to K R 4th (ch) | B to K B 3rd |
| 3. P to Q 5th | P to K 3rd | 29. Q to R 4th | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 4. P to Q B 4th | B to Q Kt 5th (ch) | 30. R takes B | |
| 5. Kt to Q B 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd | | |
| 6. B to Q 3rd | P to Q B 3rd | | |
| 7. P to K 5th | Q B P takes P | | |
| | Temping, certainly, but very hazardous. | | |
| 8. P takes Kt | Q takes P | | |
| 9. B to Q 2nd | Q P takes P | | |
| 10. B to K B sq | Castles | | |
| 11. Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q 4th | | |
| 12. Q to K 2nd | Kt to Q B 3rd | | |
| 13. Castles | Q R to Q sq | | |
| | An oversight which ought to have cost the game. | | |
| 14. B to K Kt 5th | Q to K B 4th | | |
| 15. B takes R | R takes B | | |
| 16. Kt to Q 4th | Q to K B 3rd | | |
| 17. Kt takes Kt | B takes Kt | | |
| 18. Q to K B 3rd | Q to K 2nd | | |
| 19. B takes Q B P | Q to Q B 4th | | |
| | Mr. Hamel was fortunate in this move, which at once gave him an attack almost sufficient to counterpoise his adversary's superiority of force. | | |
| 20. B to Q Kt 3rd | P to Q 5th | | |
| 21. Q to Q 3rd | R to Q 3rd | | |
| 22. B to Q B 2nd | P takes Kt | | |
| | The combat now becomes peculiarly exciting from the critical position of both parties. | | |
| 23. Q tks KRP (ch) | K to B sq | | |
| 24. Q to R 5th (ch) | K to K 2nd | | |
| 25. Q takes P | P takes P (ch) | | |
| 26. K to Kt sq | B to Q 6th | | |
| | and Mr. G. resigned. | | |

CHESS IN LONDON.

Another Game in the second Match between Messrs. BIRD and WISKER.

(Irregular Opening.)

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. B.) | BLACK (Mr. W.) | WHITE (Mr. B.) | BLACK (Mr. W.) |
| 1. P to K B 4th | P to Q 4th | 34. Q takes Kt | Q to Q B 3rd |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q B 4th | 35. P to K 5th | |
| 3. P to Q Kt 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | | |
| 4. P to K 3rd | P to R 3rd | | |
| 5. B to Q Kt 2nd | P to K 3rd | | |
| 6. P to K Kt 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd | | |
| 7. B to K Kt 2nd | P to Q Kt 4th | | |
| 8. Castles | P to K Kt 3rd | | |
| 9. Kt to Q B 3rd | B to K Kt 2nd | | |
| 10. Kt to K 2nd | Castles | | |
| 11. P to Q B 3rd | Q to Q Kt 3rd | | |
| 12. P to K R 3rd | P to Q R 4th | | |
| 13. R to Q Kt sq | B to Q R 3rd | | |
| 14. P to K Kt 4th | P to Q Kt 5th | | |
| 15. P to Q B 4th | | | |
| | Well played. His adversary could not take this Pawn without running into danger. | | |
| 16. Q to Q B 2nd | Q R to Q sq | | |
| 17. P takes P | P takes P | | |
| 18. P to K Kt 5th | P to K R 4th | | |
| 19. B takes B | Kt takes B | | |
| 20. Kt to K Kt 3rd | Kt to K sq | | |
| 21. Q Kt to K 4th | P to K B 4th | | |
| 22. P takes P (in King's P. passing) | P takes P | | |
| 23. Q Kt to K Kt 5th | Kt to K 2nd | | |
| 24. Kt to K 5th | Kt to K B 4th | | |
| 25. B to K B 2nd | P to Q R 6th | | |
| 26. K to R 2nd | R to Q B sq | | |
| 27. R to K Kt sq | | | |
| | The game hitherto has been very wearisome; but the last two or three moves of Mr. Bird give promise of some sport to come. | | |
| 28. B to K B 3rd | R to Q B 2nd | | |
| 29. B takes B | B to Q Kt 2nd | | |
| 30. P to Q sq | R takes B | | |
| 31. P to K 4th | R to K Kt 2nd | | |
| 32. P to Q 3rd | Kt to K 5th | | |
| 33. Kt from K 6th | R to Q R sq | | |
| | Kt takes Kt (ch) | | |
| | to K B 3rd | | |
| | and the game was drawn. | | |

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The silver challenge cup presented to the volunteers of Rotherhithe and Bermondsey by Field Marshal Sir W. W. Gomm, Constable of the Tower, was competed for last week, at the Government ranges, Plumstead Marshes, by the picked teams of the two corps. The Rotherhithe men were the winners by twenty-eight points.

At the annual prize-meeting of the City of London Engineers the prizes were won as follow:—First prize, Sapper A. Batter; second, Sergeant Jackson; third, Sergeant Kennett; fourth, Sapper T. Wilkins; fifth, Quartermaster-Sergeant Riddell; sixth, Corporal Ridgway; seventh, Sergeant Woodward; eighth, Sapper J. Hislop; ninth, Sergeant Watkins; tenth, Corporal Lister; eleventh, Corporal Cotter; twelfth, Sapper Jones; and the thirteenth, Sergeant-Major Davis. Other prizes were competed for in engineering.

Five captains and nine lieutenants of the 6th Tower Hamlets Rifles have sent in their resignations to the War Office, and they have been accepted. In the 5th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers the honorary colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two captains, three lieutenants, the surgeon, assistant-surgeon, and honorary chaplain have all resigned. It is stated that the number of volunteer officers who have resigned during the year is 280.

The results of the competition for the gold medal of the London Rifle Brigade—the most coveted of the numerous prizes shot for during the recent meeting at Rainham—were as follow:—The ranges were the same as in the final stage of the contest for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon (800, 900, and 1000 yards), and the weapon used was also the same—the Martini-Henry. The number of rounds fired at each distance was seven. Private Saw was declared the winner, Private Fletcher was second, Private Hutchinson third, Private Watts fourth, Private Smith fifth, and Private Runtz sixth. In the contest at 300 and 500 yards, five rounds at each, for members who had never won a prize at a rifle meeting, Private Raines took the first, Private Ellis the second, and Private Pollard the third, formed of the entrance-fees.

The results of the annual rifle contest of the Paddington Volunteers (36th Middlesex) are as follow:—The prizes were of the value of upwards of £100. In the first contest, for three prizes given by Lieutenant-Colonel Ives, the competitors had to fire five rounds in two minutes at 250 yards, advancing ten yards at the double and lying down to fire each shot. Corporal Cobb took the first prize, Private Hearne the second, and Private Denham the third. Thirty-seven competitors entered for the second contest, also for three prizes given by Colonel Ives. The conditions in this case were that ten rounds should be fired in three minutes, at 350 yards, at a proper third-class target, advancing, as in the first contest, ten yards at the double, and lying down to fire each shot. This excellent practice for skirmishers resulted in Private Price winning the first prize, and Privates Spurgin and Hughes the second and third. Fifteen prizes, value £35, produced sixty-four competitors, who fired seven rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The principal prizes were won by Lieutenant Reed, Private Downes, Sergeant Davies, Private Warrington, Lieutenant Tatham, and Colour-Sergeant Barter. The challenge cup and silver medal of the corps, contested at the same ranges, were won by Sergeant Davies; Corporal Rudkin took the bronze medal, and Private M. Jefferson was third. The officers' prizes, value 10 gs., brought out fifty-four competitors, and the highest scores (400 and 500 yards, five shots) were made by Corporal Miller, Captain Vickerman, Sergeant Williams, Lieutenant Gange, and Private Cave. Corporal Mandy took Sir R. T. Kindersley's challenge cup, and second, and third prizes in the same contest (200 and 500 yards) were won by Colour-Sergeant Barter and Corporal Miller. Prizes presented by Major Baylis and Quartermaster Read were won by Private Pavey and Corporal Mandy. The Adjutant's prizes fell to Sergeant Horne, Private Dettmer, and Private Bayford, and Colour-Sergeant Barter took Captain Barrow's prize of £4 for the best score at 100 and 600 yards. Several other minor prizes were also shot for.

The annual rifle competition between the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee Highland Volunteers was shot last Saturday at Stirling. The Edinburgh team proved the victors by 13 points over Glasgow and 26 over Dundee.

The annual competitions of the Highland Rifle Association took place last week at Inverness.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards and payments to the amount of £1485 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. The Ramsgate Harbour steamer Vulcan and life-boat Bradford had saved thirteen persons from the wrecked barque Amazon, of Gothenburg, and the North Deal life-boat had rescued five Broadstairs boatmen from the same wreck. The Wexford No. 2 life-boat had saved the crew of five men and a pilot from the stranded schooner Gem, of that port, and the Cullercoats life-boat Palmerston was also instrumental in saving twelve men from the wrecked steamer Lizzie, of London. The silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. Richard Jinks, chief officer of H.M. Coastguard at Cardigan, and the thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, to Mr. L. Dakyns, of Holy Island, and Mr. Thomas Thorogood, boatman in H.M. Coastguard at Cairnbulg, N.B., together with pecuniary rewards to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life on our coasts. Various contributions and legacies to the society were announced. New life-boats have been forwarded by the institution to Sunderland and to Blakeney, Norfolk. The first named boat was the gift of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and a demonstration took place at Sunderland on its inauguration and launch, on the 16th ult., a large number of persons being present on the occasion. The committee expressed their deep regret at the decease of Alderman Sir John France, of Glossop, who was the original promoter in the Ancient Order of Foresters, as well as in the Order of Odd Fellows, of the project to raise life-boat funds, which resulted in three life-boats being presented to the society, together with liberal annual subscriptions in aid of the maintenance of those boats. Reports were read from the inspector and the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

A large meeting, composed of the leading inhabitants of Cambridgeshire, presided over by the High Sheriff, was held at Cambridge last Saturday, at which resolutions were passed expressive of regret at the death of the late Lord Hardwicke, and of condolence with his family on their bereavement.

The Dundee Advertiser learns that Mr. Gordon, brewer, London, is to be at the expense of erecting a public hall in Ballater, at a cost of over £600. Last year Mr. Gordon, who is a native of Glenmuick parish, gave a handsome subscription for the new Established Church of Ballater.

A MICHAELMAS GOOSE FAIR.

There is a good deal in a goose; so much the better for some of us in the present company. Ladies and gentlemen will be pleased to agree to this; for what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Let us try the effect of a little cheap show of learning on the subject. In the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, according to the testimony of erudite archaeologists who belong to quite a different species of biped, the figure of this bird is the emblem of a silly fellow. So much for all the wisdom of the Egyptians! Did any goose in the world's history ever do such a silly thing as to build the pyramids?—unless we believe, with Professor Piazzi Smyth, that they were not mere cumbersome sepulchres of the now-forgotten kings, but cunning records of mathematical and astronomical science? Let us now pass on to the Greeks. One of their classic authors tells the fable of a rustic who killed his goose that laid the golden eggs, because he wanted to get all the eggs at once. Now, we would put it to the verdict of a mixed jury of the two nations, geese and men, to declare whether in this case the man or the goose was the bigger fool; and we should feel no hesitation in claiming the verdict for our respectable feathered client. If the Greeks are of small account in this age of modern improvements, it may still be worth while to appeal to the Romans. Was not the warlike city of Romulus once saved by hearkening to the voice of the goose—by listening, as it were, to her sage counsel, which even commends itself to ourselves in sage-and-onion stuffing—when the fierce onslaught of the Gaul was impending over Rome, in the absence of a sufficient garrison to repel the foe? And what did those old Romans do for their national saviour, the goose? What is the Latin for goose? *Anser*, says the man who knows the trick of it, before the dinner-table cloth is drawn; the *answer* is a little glass of brandy, which sometimes follows as quickly (but we don't approve of this custom) as any other answer to any other question. It is never the goose that asks for this fiery liquid condiment, but the peevish human stomach, too often malcontent, under the misrule of a foolish appetite which has mingled too many dishes in a dangerous repast. The goose which grazes on the stubble is much better advised; but see the wanton folly and cruelty of man! He takes this judicious bird, shuts her up in a dark cellar, or puts out her eyes, then crams her with excessive and unwholesome feeding, against her own better taste and judgment, to produce a diseased liver, which he puts into his Strasbourg pie. Why the mischief cannot we be content with disordering our own livers, as most of us contrive to do before we are fifty years of age? Let us therefore repent, learn of the goose, and be wise.

There are many old stories about men and geese, but always more to the credit of geese than of men. Plato was reputed a great philosopher, and it was he, or somebody else, who defined man as "a two-legged animal without feathers." Now the goose, it must be confessed, is a two-legged animal with feathers. But ever since the art of writing with pen and ink came into vogue, it has been the practice of man to pluck the goose of those feathers; and when he has got the goose-quill in hand, what does he too often do with it but write himself down the greater goose? Doth man herein show his vaunted superior discretion? We trow not, and it is a proof of this that every time he writes of geese—except, of course, this present writing, which is all on the other side—he presents himself at a disadvantage by the comparison. The pages of history, and other grave or merry reading, with which the goose does not trouble her mind, have been quoted upon this all-important theme. As for English history, there is not much to be made of the anecdote that Queen Elizabeth was eating a Michaelmas goose when she heard of the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The hostile fleet was dispersed in July, and there was a thanksgiving prayer and sermon at St. Paul's in August. The year was 1588, and the customary eating of a goose at Michaelmas is noticed by Gascoigne, the poet, in 1577. Ecclesiastical history comes off not much better; for an old legend tells how St. Martin was tormented by a goose, which disturbed him at his devotions. He rashly killed and ate the bird, which punished him with a death by indigestion. This is worse nonsense than the hissing of any goose, and deserves the fate of a bad play at the theatre—"to get the goose;" that is, to be hissed into shame and silence. If our readers would like more history, we can relate how Eric, King of Sweden, besieged a town where the men were saucy. They had too much goose,

as well as sauce for the goose. They hung out a goose at the town gate, and defied the King to shoot at that. When he had knocked down their wall, and was marching in with his soldiers, "I'll cook your goose for you!" said he. That is what man calls being facetious. He vaunts himself lord of the creation, but there be those who know better—

While Man proclaims, "See, all things for my use!"
"See Man for mine!" replies a pampered goose.

To which response your simple rejoinder is the short word, "Giblets!" There is nothing like having the last word in a controversy, if you can get it. The goose after this cannot say another syllable, or so much as utter a dissenting hiss. Sentiments like those we have ventured to express are not unsuitable for the present season. That the goose is a Michaelmas bird we should be the last to deny; we remember certain birthdays. The reason is obvious in the fattening goose-pastures of the stubble corn-fields, into which the jolly bird is admitted when harvest is reaped and gleaned. For an

reads out the stock which is to be disposed of, and the members then begin to make offers, at the same time arranging among themselves how many shares each will take, and at what price; and it is their manner of doing this which constitutes the peculiarity of the place. Each member has a desk at which he sits, but when stock is put up in which he wishes to deal he rushes into the centre of the hall shouting and gesticulating like a madman. They howl at each other and at the chairman, they push and shove as if it were a street fight; the little men seem as if they were getting the worst of it. The whole scene would make one believe that murder was being done. At the end of three or four minutes the chairman hammers a sort of gong he has, when they all have to return to their seats, and it then appears that a good deal of business may have been transacted. How Mr. Coit, the chairman, follows the doings of his noisy congregation would be impossible for a stranger to tell, but somehow it has been done, and it is all written down by the clerks, for he rises when the din has ceased and reads over the

transactions, so that if any mistake has taken place it may be corrected. The chairman has the right to impose fines on any member who misbehaves himself, as in not returning to his seat when the gong is struck, or putting his feet on the desk. Five dollars is the usual penalty; and when there is great excitement among the "bulls" and "bears" some of the irrepressible members have been delinquents to the extent of 200 dols. a week. The board is limited to eighty members; so, like the French Academy, a desk or seat must become vacant before a new member can be admitted. The price of a seat varies according to the business going on in stocks, in dull times selling as low as 700 dols.; but last year, when there was great excitement, 10,000 dollars was paid; at the present time a seat is worth about 8000 dollars. The board has a cash surplus of about 80,000 dols., and contemplates buying a site and building, instead of renting the present premises. There is great speculation in mines at San Francisco, and this gives interest and excitement to the doings of the board. The telegraph comes into the building, and the prices of stock are wired to all parts, the noisy doings of this place being the power which determines the quotations elsewhere.

ST. COLMAN'S, DROMORE.

Dromore is in the county of Down, Ireland, some twenty miles from Belfast. We give an illustration of St. Colman's Roman Catholic Church, Dromore. This building was commenced in 1871. Its architectural style is an adaptation from the early French phase of Gothic. It consists of nave and aisles, chancel and side chapels, baptistery (close to the tower entrance), tower and spire, north porch, and sacristy. This church is worthy of attention as perhaps the only one in Ireland that ever was entirely completed before its consecration, even to the artistic ornaments and furniture, which are too often left over for years. The altar furnishing is especially good: a magnificent jewelled gold chalice, worth about 200 gs., presented by a New York merchant (a native of Dromore), is the chief feature. This chalice, as well as the other

appurtenances, was made from a special design. The church has already cost about £10,000, and this sum (all paid) has been collected by the exertions of the priest of the parish, the Rev. William M'Cartan. The architect who designed the building and superintended its construction and perfect completion is Mr. T. Hervey, F.R.I.A.I., Belfast; the contractors were Messrs. H. and J. Martin, also of Belfast. It is intended to proceed at once with the erection of a parochial residence on a scale commensurate with the church. The site is presented by Mr. James Quin, of the Palace, Dromore.

The conference of Associated Members of Commerce, at Cardiff, was closed on Thursday week. Resolutions were passed calling the attention of Government to the heavy dues charged on the Suez Canal, with a view to their reduction; and adopting a memorial to the Government requesting that steps be taken for a survey of South-West China in accordance with Spry's route. Various votes of thanks were awarded, and then an excursion to Dowlais took place. On Friday several places of local interest, including Raglan Castle, Caerphilly, and the Crumlin Viaduct, were visited.

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epicure's delicate feast in July, there is such a thing as the green goose, analogous to the sucking-pig, or to infant lamb or veal. The gosling, four months old, has been nourished for that purpose on oatmeal-porridge or pea-porridge mixed with buttermilk. This is one of the delicious things for the sake of which a refined voluptuary consents still to live. But the adult goose is very good, when given by Nature in due season, whether eaten at Michaelmas or Christmas. Buyers or sellers of this excellent creature at the Michaelmas Fair have no cause to be ashamed of their business there in the lively scene that appears in our illustration.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK AND EXCHANGE BOARD.

Whoever has seen the howling and whirling dervishes of Cairo would imagine, were he to visit the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, that the two sects were thus combined, and practised together each of their rites. In transacting their business the members of this board rush, at frequent intervals, into the middle of the room, and all shout at the top of their voices what sound like cabalistic sentences, and at the same time they raise their arms in the air in a way which at once recalls the manner of the whirling dervishes. It is principally mining stock which is dealt with in this place; and the chairman's function is something like that of an auctioneer. He